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The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 47 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

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Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

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The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

12 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

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19, Rampart Row,

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

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Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

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M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
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POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nowera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Henkow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY,

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THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that leads in quality
A. VIANELLI,
CONFECTIONER
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Police and Co., Importers and Exporters, and on account and risk of Messrs. C. C. Patel and Sons, Harness Merchants of Bhindi Bazaar, the following:—

3 cases of carriage rubber tyres 25 to 30 rolls in each whale Brand from Avon Indian Rubber Co., London, Section AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, 102.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, WEARING APPAREL, SILVER UTENSILS, IRON SAFE, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Suit No. 318 of 1913.

Ramji Goculdas v. Goculdas Jairam.

Under instructions from the defendant herein Goculdas Jairam and Nanabhoy Tulsidas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable jewellery, consisting of Gold vank, gold kadas, gold ear-rings, gold chains, pearl ear-rings, ruby rings, ivory gold bangles, gold necklace, gold bracelets, wearing apparel, such as pagdis, shawls, coats, silk sarees and choolies, dhoties, silver utensils, double door almyrahs, wall clock picture frames, gramophone with records, iron safe on stand, cotton mattresses and pillows, copper and brass utensils, teakwood cupboards, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of drawing room suite, easy chairs, chest of drawers, cupboards, large writing tables, vases, wooden iron and brass double bedsteads, baba go-cart, iron safes, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome square fronted miniature brougham by Press in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. J. F. BRADBURY, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will on SUNDAY the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Altamont Road Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Mackenzie and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockeryware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, durries, fancy teapoys, brass and iron singie and double bedstead, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets fowl house, a large collection of beautiful garden pots, such as standard roses, palms, crotons, begonias, chrysanthamums, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beeryl House" Wodehouse Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, large dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, electric lamps, and fans, Hall mark silver centre piece and dressing case, sewing machine, chiming French clock, ebonized piano musical box, Kodak camera, microscope dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedstead, English ice box, large English stove, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., the property of W. John Dean Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property at Forbes Street, Fort, and at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Late Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabji Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the following dates and time, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day, the following properties, namely:

LOT NO. 1.

The property at Forbes Street Fort on Tuesday the 6th March next at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with messuages, tenements and buildings thereon and admeasuring 297 square yards according to the Collectors Bill and 283 square yards according to the last conveyance and plan thereto or thereabouts situate in Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Forbes Street and Registered under Collector's Old No. 7 and New No. 4829 under Old Survey No. 1490 and New Survey No. 9503 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 1190 and Street No. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by the Forbes Street on the South by the Bleke House Lane on the East by property of Borah Ebhramjee Fatehbhoy and on the West by the property of Haji Cassam Hajee Hassan Limdiwalla and the said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT NO. 2.

Property at Potakwadi, Princess Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements or building and servants' quarters standing thereon, situate at Patakwadi, Princess Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 955 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, New No. 2965, Old Survey No. 8/1190, New Survey No. 4/1795 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C No. 860 and 863 (1), Street No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 and 5A and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of the late Mr. Budroodin Tyebji, on the West by Patakwadi Road, on the North by Issac Building and on the South by the Carnac House belonging to Cursetji Pestonji Oomrigar and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of rice, bags of castor seed, bags of tilly, bags of gram, bags of masur, bags of borid, bags of barley, bags of husk, bags of G. nut seed, bags of moha flower, bags of tamarinds, bags of mixed grain, bags of betel nuts, baskets of choories, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of jogree, bundles of cotton, bundles of R. Cotton, bundles of hemp, bundles of forms bundles of moong, strong bundles of coir rope, empty W cask, bags of sweepings, grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, FRIDAY THE 23RD FEBRUARY AT 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of rich latest Artistic designed made-to-order teak and blackwood, and carved household furniture, rich sweet-toned English ebonized Grand Cottage Piano with automatic changing tunes by George Russel, London, Sweet toned Italian Mandaline, rich Louis Pattern complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich artistic sideboards, and folding screen, revolving roll top office table, rich book cases, rich mahoganized automatic sliding dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, rich almyrahs, Sunlight hand camera, tripods, electric medical Battery, etc., etc.

TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale) rich artistic designed made-to-order teak and blackwood and carved household furniture such as mahoganized automatic sliding dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, rich made-to-order mirror back sideboards, rich mirror back dinner waggons rich Louis pattern silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich artistic folding screen, very rich drawing room book case drawing room silver cabinets, corner cabinets, mahoganized revolving roll top office table, sweet toned station Mandoline full compassed automatic changing tunes grand cottage piano by George Russel, London, rich teapoys, mirrored hat stands, rich blackwood, carved wardrobes, rich drawing room carved furniture, rich bedrooms almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top washing and dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, rich ornaments, beaded door and window chicks, Electric medecal Battery Sunlight camp camera, camera tripods, rich pictures rich glass and porcelainware, rich plated-ware by Elkington, etc., etc.

The property of C. W. Woods, Esq., of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., including that of late M. I. Jones, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 3409.

UNDER instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1917 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Army Clothing Factory, Alexandra Docks, (Entrance from the "Red" Gate) Unserviceable Clothing comprising Frocks, Trousers, Shorts, Flannel Shirts, Jerseys, etc.

The above can be seen on view 2 days before the date of auction.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED.—Immediately SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply in person to the Manager, Universal Film Manufacturing Co., Taj Building, Hornby Road. 7141

WANTED—A BOILER FOR CHEMICAL WORK. Pressure from 20 to 60 lbs. Apply Box No. 594, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7134

AN experienced gentleman desires a berth as a SECRETARY or a HEAD CLERK. Has knowledge of office organization, accounts etc. Please write to Box No. 593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7133

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Science or Persian and an UNDERGRADUATE, of any nationality, for a high School in a hill station in Bombay Presidency, Boarding and lodging free to a Parsi. Apply stating second language, optional subject, age, lowest terms, qualifications, etc., to Box No. 592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 7131

WANTED for British Central Africa one FITTER, experience MARINE ENGINES good credentials, Parsee preferred.
Salary £10 (ten) per month.
TERMS.—Three years agreement, free medical attendance free quarters, free second class passage and travelling expenses whilst on duty.
Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7112

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Broach, on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. without allowance, with prospects of future promotion.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned:—
R. S. POREDI,
Civil Surgeon.
Broach
Broach, 19th Feb. 1917.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

WANTED for the British East Africa Protectorate Government 23 (Twenty-three) Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Period of engagement is three years for 20 men and 12 months for 3 men. Commencing salary Rs. 130 per month with prospects of increase to Rs. 200 per month as vacancies occur. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificate and Diploma to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, East African,
Protectorates, Nicol Road
7139 Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February; MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30, Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS FELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 seater 1916 COUPE PERRY CAR. Practically new and in perfect running order. Electric light and all accessories. Price Rs. 7,500 nett. Apply Box No. 595, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7135

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1660/1160 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

TO LET—Fort Press Company's godowns' First Floor Armenian Lane, Fort. Apply there or Company's Office, behind Grant's Building, Colaba. 7140

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED that the Port of Bombay is CLOSED.
Special attention is drawn to the rule that no boats are allowed to move in the harbour after Sunset without a special permit issued by the Port Officer, any one disregarding this order is liable to be prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm Act.

C. S. HICKMAN,
Commander, D.S.O., R.I.M.,
Port Officer & Chief Examination Officer.

Port Office,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1917. 7144.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are informed that contrary to the custom of previous years the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register. The shareholders are hereby requested to notify us any changes in their addresses.

TATA SONS & CO.
Agents.
22nd February, 1917. 7131

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1916.
To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
To confirm the appointments of Messrs R. D. Tata, A. J. Bilimoria & N. B. Saklatwala as Directors.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 26th February, to 12th March, 1917 both days inclusive.

By Order,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1917.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 19th March 1917, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February, 1917, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 7137

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1917-18.
2. To consider the question of limiting the number of Stand Members.
3. To discuss any other business brought forward.

(By Order)
J. REYNOLDS.
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 1st February, 1917. 6398

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER.

Inform us your birth place exact birth-time, and date, and we shall tell you your future in exact.

Charge:—One question sent by V.P. 10 Annas.

We have many certificates secured from various people.

V. N. KHANDEKAR,
9, Kasba, Poona.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 958 of 1911.

DINSHAW DHUNJIBHOY NASIKWALLA & another ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
RABIABI, widow & others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of November 1912, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1917, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in

LOT No. B

containing 32 pieces of Khoti land admeasuring 65 acres and 3 gunthas and 4 pieces of Government land admeasuring 35 gunthas.

LOT No. C.

19 pieces of Khoti land admeasuring 4 acres and 18 gunthas and 10 pieces of Government land containing 1 acre and 17 gunthas.

LOT No. D

17 pieces of Khoti land containing 2 acres and 35 gunthas and 22 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 16 gunthas. This lot contains the Khot's Bungalow.

LOT No. E

3 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 33¼ gunthas and 3 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 11¼ gunthas.

LOT No. F

3 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 17¼ gunthas and 7 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 4 acres and ½ guntha.

LOT No. G

8 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 19 gunthas and 4 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 30½ gunthas.

LOT No. H

4 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 10 gunthas and 2 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 16½ gunthas.

LOT No. J

2 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 16½ gunthas and 3 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 10 gunthas.

LOT No. K.

37 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 6 acres and 38 gunthas.

LOT No. L

7 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 32¾ gunthas and one piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 29½ gunthas.

LOT No. M

8 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 31½ gunthas.

LOT No. N

8 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 12½ gunthas and 20 gunthas of Government land containing by admeasurement 9 acres and 27¾ gunthas.

LOT No. O.

6 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 17 acres and 36 gunthas and 3 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 22 gunthas.

LOT No. P

9 pieces of Khoti land containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 33½ gunthas and 3 pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 12½ gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of January 1917.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
7130.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PHAMCOOVER, wife of NARAN KALIAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Bhoi Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

NARAN KALIAN, of Bombay, Hindu Bhoi Inhabitant, a Fitter, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration, on behalf of Deolibai, Manibai, Jugjivan and Chimanlal, minor children of the said deceased for their use and benefit and limited until either of them attains majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 17th day of February, 1917.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
7136

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from KAPURCHAND MOHONJI and others the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust charge, mortgage, sale lease lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at 35 Medows Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Bazar Gate and Manordas Streets within the Fort of Bombay and in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 226 square yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 699, 700 700 New No. 5892 Old survey No. 171 to 180 New survey No. 1/8505 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 327 to 347, 23-25 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the property of Tribhuwandas Varjivandas on the West by Bazar Gate Street, on the North by Manordas Rupjee Lane and on the South by the property of Premji Purshottam.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1917.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7143

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA VALABHJI BHIKHABHAI SARAYA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a partner, in the firm of Vallabhji Bhikha and Co., carrying on business as Chemists and Druggists in Shaikh Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

Bai MANI, widow of the said SHA VALLABHJI BHIKHABHAI SARAYA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole executrix named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 14th day of February 1917.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND
WADIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
7142

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at DeSouza Street, near Doongri, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chabildas Lukhmidas and Narendas Lukhmidas, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sha Amratlal Kalidas the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of December, 1915 will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Doongri De Souza Street outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 603, New No. 6262, Old Survey No. 982, and New Survey No. 2194, and containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1799, and Street Nos. 148-154, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Tejpal Khatao, on or towards the South by the property of Poonsey Chapsey, on or towards the East by the said Doongri De Souza Street and on or towards the West by the property of Currim Meghjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 23rd February, 1917.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EXPERT preparation as for the past sixteen years for High Commercial, Banking, Secretarial, Accountancy and Indian Government Auditor's Diploma Examinations on practical lines.
Prospectus on application.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND CO.S. SALES

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT GUN-POWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Thacker Gopalji Pragji, an Insolvent, and pursuant to the order and directions contained in the consent, decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in Suit No. 1348 of 1912 (Kanji Khetsey vs. Gopalji Pragji and another) on the 24th day of August 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 3rd day of March 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed property, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of land situate on the Gunpowder Road, in Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 356 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16844, Old Survey No. 23702, and New Survey No. 2a-3702, and bounded on the East by the property of Premabhai Hemabhai, on the West by the property of Merwanji Framji Dady Burjor, on the North by the property of the late Sorabji Dosabhoy Mazagonwal'a, and on the south by the Gunpowder Road together with the dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built and standing on the said land and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 5223 (1), (2), Street Nos. 16-18 (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors, for the said Official Assignee at their Office, in Old Agra Bank Building No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
6-30 To-night 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
MISS VIVIAN
MISS VIVIAN
The greatest of all lady sharpshooters in her
Sensational and Astounding Novelty Acts.
C. MORRIS
Comedian and Dancer.
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
The Popular star in a repertoire of new and up-to-date Songs.
Above Vaudeville Novelties will be intercepted by
A BRILLIANT LONDON
Production
A THREE PART DRAMA:
THE GOLDEN COBRA
THE GOLDEN COBRA
A Tale of Indian Mystery Powerfully Portrayed
And
Our Special
KEYSTONE COMEDY.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, AT 4-30 AND SUNDAY AT 6-30.
SPECIAL CINEMA MATINEE AT GAIETY.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Selig Animal Masterpiece
INTO THE PRIMITIVE
6,000 Feet. 5 Reels.
Featuring charming
RATHLYN WILLIAMS
amid heards of elephants, lions, tigers, monkeys, leopards, alligators and a huge python.
A PLAY OF THE BLOOD THAT TELLS. THE THIN VENEER OF CIVILIZATION CANNOT HIDE THE BEAST NOR YET THE POLISHED MANNER MAKE THE MAN.
A GRIPPING LOVE STORY
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.
Dainty Booklet free to Patrons in BOX.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi & Dhobi Talao Tram Junction
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME USUALLY EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful historical four-reel drama
"JUDITH OF BETHULIA"
which by special request will be shown till Friday 23rd instant.
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE TEST"
"THE TEST"
A Vivid Social Drama
A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN 5 PARTS
featuring a new Cinema Star
JANE GREY
Further series of the great Comedian
WIFFLES
SEE! SEE! SEE!
"WIFFLES SMILE"
"WIFFLES SMILE"
Then YOU will smile and
EVENTUALLY ROAR.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
NEXT MONDAY 26th FEB.
For a Few Nights Only
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
Wolseley Charles Famous Company
"THE SCAMPS"
"THE SCAMPS"
In their popular Vaudeville
ENTERTAINMENT
PRICES AS USUAL.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
SUNDAY, 4th MARCH.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE SUCCESS OF THE BOMBAY THEATRE.
SEASON!
BOSTOCK'S
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
Don't miss the
NEW PROGRAMME
which is packing houses
TWICE NIGHTLY.
TO-DAY
AT 5-30 AND 9-30.
Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.
BOX OFFICE OPEN AT S. ROSE & CO.
IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CABS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS NOT ADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OR GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

HELLO! HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
MYSTERIOUS MYSTIC?
THE MYSTERY OF
AL-SIN
THE MYTERIOUS MYSTIC IS MORE MYSTERIOUS THAN ANY MYSTERY IN THE RANGE OF HUMAN INTELLECT!
To see it is to admire it.
To follow it is to enjoy the countless thrills that crowd every episode of this Superserial.
SEE TO-NIGHT AND GET A TASTE.
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA,
(East of Olympia) Sandhurst Road.
NIGHTLY: 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.
SATURDAYS: PRIZE MATINEE 5-15 P.M.
SUNDAYS: PRIZE MATINEE 3-30 & 5-15 P.M.
HALL PRICES AS USUAL.
(S.K.N.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY ! at 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

EMPIRE CINEMA BOMBAY'S PICTURE THEATRE PAR EXCELLENCE.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON THE SCREEN!

The Masterpiece of the world's most celebrated Author

"THE LIGHT (A 5-PART GOLD ROOSTER PLAY) (A 5-PART GOLD ROOSTER PLAY) **THAT FAILED."**

Rudyard Kipling, India's own particular Genius, and one of the world's greatest writers and poets has at last been persuaded by PATHE to allow his dramatic masterpiece

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

which have been read and seen and played by millions all over the world to be produced on the screen. Two famous Dramatic Stars.

JOSE COLLINS and ROBERT EDESON

play the parts of "BESSIE" and "DICK HELDAR" in the "Light that Failed."

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

There has been in modern times no more successful novel and the name of

RUDYARD KIPLING

is a household word. The Screen story is MAGNIFICENT. Following the lines of the novel it holds one with breathless intensity till the last scene.

THE VERY MENTION OF THIS GREAT FILM SHOULD SET YOU TINGLING WITH CURIOSITY TO SEE IT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 & 10 P.M.

THE EMPIRE

which shows the pick of the world's masterpieces,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGH at 9-30 p.m. TO-MORROW at 6 & 9-30 p.m

Maurice E. Bandman presents the world famous Conjuror.

CHUNG LING SOO

In a Performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN Supported by VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRES

TO-NIGHT A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE HUMAN VOLCANO, THE GIRL IN A BOX, ALLADIN'S LAMP
THE MYSTIC ORANGE TREE, THE BIRTH OF FLOWERS
NEW VARIETIES! EVERY ARTIST IN NEW VAUDEVILLE

TO-MORROW AT 6 P.M. ! TO-MORROW AT 6 P.M.
COMPLETE CONJURING MATINEE ! 2 HOURS BAFFLING MYSTICISM

LAST 3 NIGHTS ! LAST 3 NIGHTS !!
HALF PRICE MATINEE To-morrow Saturday and Sunday at 6.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30 TO-DAY 6-30 Last Performance.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

is your last great opportunity of seeing the most remarkable War Film ever shown.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"

or

"The Invasion of America."

DO NOT MISS SEEING THIS COLOSSAL FILM TO-DAY!

THE SIGNS OF OUR TIMES.

as seen in social, financial and religious circles will be the subject of the sermon at the

NEW HALL

APOLLO BUNDER,

SUNDAY, FEB. 25, AT 6-30 P.M.

The Public are invited.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

BRITISH SUCCESS !

Case diagnosed "Phthisis advanced" by Medical Board.

5 MONTHS LATER.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Weight increased 12lbs.
Right lung clear of germs.
Left lung almost entirely healed.
No T. B. in sputum.
Distinguished Dr. decides to give this remedy to his Phthisis patients.
"Hopeless" case also cured.
Send for convincing medical evidence to Box 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " of East Indian...	...
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans	11 12 Unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	22 45 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	16.21+4 / 16.39+5
New Orleans 10 a.m.	16.02 / 16.04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
February	10.74	+8
Feb.-March	10.70	
March-April	10.67	
April-May	10.61	
May-June	10.56	
June-July	10.49	
July-Aug.	10.42	
Aug.-Sept.	10.18	
Sept.-Oct.	9.86	
Oct.-Nov.	9.73	
Nov.-Dec.	9.63	
Dec.-Jan.	9.58	
Jan.-Feb.	9.64	
Feb.-Mar.	9.54	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 21st.

Months	To day's closing price	
February	10.77+11	+14
Feb.-March	10.75+13	
March-April	10.71+12	
April-May	10.66+13	
May-June	10.62	
June-July	10.55	
July-Aug	10.49	+15
Aug-Sept	10.25	
Sept.-Oct.	9.92	
Oct.-Nov.	9.79	
Nov.-Dec	9.69	+14
Dec.-Jan.	9.64	
Jan.-Feb.	9.60	
Feb.-Mar.	9.60	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

Months	To-day's price
March	21 25+35
May	20.10+20
July	19.80+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb 21st

M. G. Broach Good	8.27	Unchgd.
" Fully Good	8 45	
" Fine	8.70	
No. 1 Oomra Good	8.92	
" Fully Good	9.10	
" Fine	9.35	
Broach Good	10.19	
" Fully Good	10.47	
" Fine	10.55	
Scinde Good	8.12	
" Fully Good	8.30	
" Fine	8.55	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York March	16.13—3
" " May	16.32—2
Spot Cotton at New York	16.80 Unchgd.
" " New Orleans	Holiday.
Futures at New Orleans March	Holiday.
" May	Holiday.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	78½

MONEY MARKET

London, Feb. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	38
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet but—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent since 18th Ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " 6 "	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	57½—½
Rupee Paper 5½%	43 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64—½
Government Securities 3%	54½—½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

London, Feb. 21st.

Silver	37 3/4

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 20th.

5½% 1925—1928..	85¾—¼
4½% 1925—1945..	Not quoted.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 20th.

SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Afloat paid	89/9
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian. Quoted	82
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	70
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed. Ferozepore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	93
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	93/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Nominal	95
LINSEED.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers	113
Linseed Calcutta Quoted Feb.-Mar.	112
METALS	
English best Selected Copper	£146
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£139½
Copper Braziers	—
Yellow Metal	—
Hard Spelter Nominal	£24
COALS.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Glass. Nominal,	
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, O. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Buyers	3/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/3½ to 3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 22.

M. G. Good Broach at Colaba opened at Rs. 389/4 and declined to Rs. 388/8 on jobbers' selling.

A little business was reported in Fine Bengal, March and May.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

Quotations are :—

M. G. Good Broach, 388/8.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal, 281/8.
M. G. K/Akola, 367.

Messrs. FATNI BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd

DESCRIPTION.	DELIVERY. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT. COTTON
Broach, Good M.G.	—	—	391/2	—
Broach, Fine M.G.	—	400/1	396	New
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	—	281/2	—	280/90
Bengal, Fine M.G.	—	293/4	—	290/00
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	300/10
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	290/00
Shad Punjab, Fine M.G	—	—	—	290/00
Kham./Akola, Fine M.G.	—	368	—	345/65
Hilich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	345/65
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	350/70
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	355/80
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	365/80
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	—	—	—	365/85
Khandelsh, Fine M.G.	—	354	—	335/45
Khandelsh, F.G. M.G.	—	325	—	305/15
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	300/15
Jalna	F.G. M.G	—	—	335/45
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G	—	—	—
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	400/20
Mathis,	Fine M.G	—	—	340/50
Mathis,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	330/40
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—
Coompta	Good M.G.	—	—	—
Westerns	Good M.G.	—	—	—
Westerns	Good H.G.	—	—	—

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	184,369	248,737	— 64,368
Central India	74,301	69,929	+ 4,372
Barsi & Nagar	70,417	154,898	— 84,481
Berar	261,987	430,147	— 168,160
Central Provinces	61,924	107,746	— 45,822
Compta & Dharwar	19,420	51,472	— 32,052
Northerns-Westerns	10,442	28,830	— 18,388
Coconada	8,764	9,135	— *371
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,978	11,180	— 6,202
Dhollera	32,126	49,141	— 17,015
Broach	636	41,239	— 40,603
Rajputana	77,646	37,885	+ 39,761
N. W. Prov.	245,635	267,472	— 21,837
Sind-Punjab	117,196	133,205	— 16,009
Persian	86	399	— 313
American	3	—	+ 3
Egyptian	184	634	— 450
Other Sorts	6,307	2,081	+ 4,226
Total.	1,176,421	1,644,130	— 467,709

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	303	296	286	—Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	—	293	280	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	—	298	288	—Ready
	—	295	282	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	350	320	—Ready
	—	352	324	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	345	—Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	365	—Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	852	337	—Ready
	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg.	—	357	340	—Ready
Keranja(M.G.)	—	366	349	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	—	354	337	—Ready
	—	361	344	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Dhamangaum	—	359	342	—Ready
Poolgaum(M.G.)	—	368	351	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	362	345	—Ready
	—	372	355	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Nagpore	—	367	350	—Ready
Kampti(M.G.)	—	377	360	—1/26th Mar. 17.
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	368	351	—Ready
Broach (M.G.)	—	379	362	—1/25th Mar. 17.
	—	398	—	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	392		389 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	396	380	—Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	383	368	—Ready
	—	345	331	—Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	341	330	— March
	—	—	—	405April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	408April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	400May/June 1917
	—	—	—	390May/June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	413April/May 1917
	—	—	—	410April/May1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 11 6
" Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 11 6
" Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed Brown Gold	9 1 0	9 7 0
" Thin	8 11 0	9 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	48 0 0	9 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 0 0
" Gajar 50.50	44 0 0	8 12 0
" Black	46 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	.....
Mowrassed	4 6 0	4 4 0
Jawa	34 0 0	5 4 0
Arandi	37 0 0	— —
Forward	Rs. a p	
Wheat, April-May	6 5 3	
Linseed, May	9 14 6	
" Sept	10 8 0	

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged but there are more bills offering and banks are buying against cover only.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
3 Months' Sight Francs, 19½.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, 168.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, 260.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 151.

BULLION.

The silver market is weak and bulls are unloading. China exchanges have fallen and London is down to 37¾d.

English Bar Gold, 25 nominal.
Shield Sovereign, 16-6.
Dragon, 15-13.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 90-13.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 91-6.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 91-12.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 86.

SHARES.

The market for mill shares was very quiet and easy and only limited business was put through, and in view of vague rumours of excess profit tax, the investors are keeping out of the market although the mill profits and dividends are quite satisfactory.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,450 to 1,435, Madhavjees from 1,550 to 1,535, Fazulbhoys from 607/8 to 600, Crescents from 196/4 to 193/12, Indore Malwas from 337/8 to 332/8, Simplex from 627/8 to 622/8, Nagpurs from 2,180 to 2,160, Swadeshi from 1,690 to 1,680, Indian Bleaching were quiet at 255, Pearls were quiet at 430.

Tata Irons Ordinarys declined to 215, Exright, and Deferreds to 890, and Ordinarys to 262/8, cum-right.

Katni Ordinarys were steady at 240, and Deferreds at 800.

There was a sensational drop in Shivrajpurs which opened at 39/8 and closed at 34/8.

Bombay Trams were quiet at 305, and Bombay Burmas at 960. Alcocks at 935, Bombay Steam Ordinary at 265.

Bank of Bombays were quoted at 1,435.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATE.

Feb. 22.

The Bank has this day reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to seven per cent. per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS DURING PAST YEAR.

WAR LOAN SCHEME FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India was held yesterday at the registered office of the Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

Mr. Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Manager of the Bank, read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said :—

We have completed the fifth year of our existence and you are well aware as to the difficult and hard times we have passed though during our short career. It is not proper for me as Chairman of the Board to dilate how and then upon the soundness and stability of our institution; but I hope you will permit me to read some remarks made by the well-known economist, Mr. C. J. Hamilton, M.A., F.R.E.S., Ainito Professor of Economics at the Calcutta University at the opening of our Calcutta Branch. He said during the course of his speech "As a member of the public and as an Economist whose duty it is to study among things the principles of sound Banking it leads me to believe that the Central Bank of India, is worthy of our trust.

Gentlemen, the progress made by our Bank during the current year is very encouraging, and I am sure you will share the Board's gratification therefore. Our current and fixed deposits have increased by over 95 lacs as compared with the figures of the previous year, and are more than a crore and sixteen lacs as compared with the figures of 1914.

You are well aware that in the crisis of 1913 Banks under European management were least affected whereas the whole strain and stress of the panic fell on Banks under Indian management alone. It is therefore pleasing to us all to notice that our Bank has more than regained the full support and confidence that it had enjoyed before that crisis and that the number of our customers and volume of our business has considerably increased. More than 600 new accounts were opened with us during the last year and it is a great consolation to me and my colleagues to notice that the prejudice against "Indian managed Banks" has disappeared so far as the Central Bank is concerned.

Turning to the figures of the Balance Sheet, you will notice that our cash and investments amount to 73 lacs against our total liability of 1 crore and 38 lacs in current, fixed, and other accounts. This is nearly 45 per cent. of the total liabilities of the Bank. The profit for the year shows a net return of over 12 per cent on our Capital and if our business continues satisfactorily we shall be able to show still better results in the near future.

In the items of investments you will notice that we are holding British Exchequer Bonds and other first class securities. We have recently applied for an allotment in the Imperial War Loan and you will be glad to learn that since the beginning of the War we have taken up for the Bank and its constituents more than one hundred thousand pounds of 5 per cent and 6 per cent Exechequer Bonds, Treasury bills, 5 per cent British War Loan etc., and thereby we have done our duty with the small resources at our disposal. We will not fail to contribute our share in the coming Indian War Loan, and I am glad to inform you that we have decided to help small investors in their desire to take up allotments of that Loan, giving them facilities to pay the amounts on an instalment system. The full particulars of our Scheme will be placed before the public as soon as the conditions and terms of the new War Loan have been announced.

Our Calcutta Branch was opened in August last. All the salaries and charges incurred up to 31st December on this Branch have been charged to our profit and loss account. We are much indebted to many gentlemen for the help rendered by them to our Branch and our special thanks are due to the Hon. Raja Rishee Kesh Law, Rai Hari Ram Goanka Bahadur (Sheriff of Calcutta), The Hon. Rai Radha Churan Pal Bahadur, Messrs. R. D. Mehta, Chimonlalji Ram Prasad, Motabhoy C. Gazdar, Edulji P. Gazdar, and G. B. McNair, for their kind assistance and advice in the interest of our Institution.

You will be pleased to hear that the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna has recently joined our Board.

Mr. A. J. Billimoria then moved.

"That the Director's Report, dated the 23rd January, 1917, be adopted and the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1916, as circulated to the shareholders, be approved and passed as correct."

MR. SORABJI WARDEN.

Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, supporting the resolution, said :—

In seconding the resolution now placed before you by the Chairman, I have pleasure in testifying to the substantial work done by our Bank in the year under report. The business of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., from what I have known and studied is carried on the safest lines with great care and economy. I venture to predict for it a long career of safe and sound financial prosperity. I may say, many eyes are turned to this Institution, as on its successful working depends the success of Indian Banks in India. It was with rare foresight and sagacity that our esteemed citizen, the late Sir Pherozeshan M. Mentat lent the influence and support of his name in organizing the institution, which is to-day 5 years old. The Bank is fortunate in having secured a trained and competent Manager who has been in charge of its affairs from its very commencement. I refer to our Manager, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, who by his energies and undivided attention to the business of the Bank has made its working a success.

In the figures given in the balance sheet now before us, all items seem to be clearly and exhaustively mentioned, and a careful study of the figures would tend to inspire public trust and confidence on the soundness and stability of the Bank. I may say without any fear that few Banks within a short period of five years in a country like India and immediately after the Indian Banking crisis, would show such good and satisfactory results. All these are simply owing to the strict manner in which the Banking business of this concern is carried out. At a time like the present, when appeals are made all round for helping the Government by investments in Government War Loans, it is very gratifying to hear from the Chairman that this Bank has been able to buy British Exchequer Bonds War Loan, etc. for as much as £100,000 or Rs. 15,00,000 which is not a small amount for a young Bank like ours. Our Bank has commenced on a moderate scale and will in course of time spread its operations to different parts of India, and thus not only encourage and secure the confidence of the investing public, but at the same time open the means of giving beneficial aid and assistance to merchants, tradesmen and others interested in Industrial concerns, so as to enable them to widen their sphere of action and increase their out-put in many directions. At present when the Indian Industrial Commission is holding its sitting and collecting evidence on the best methods of developing Indian Trade, it would not be amiss to mention that if Banking Institutions of standing and position like the Central Bank of India are assisted either directly by the Government or indirectly through the Presidency Banks who hold large Government deposits, a well directed and useful assistance will have been given to the local trade, for, as it frequently happens, most of the foreign Banking Managers have not that close knowledge of and personal acquaintance with their clients, which an Indian Bank managed by Indian gentleman of experience can have.

So far as this Bank continues to act on the cautious policy, laid down by its able Board of Directors, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that in course of time, the Rajas, Maharajas, the monied class and mercantile community of India, knowing what useful purpose this Bank serves to the country, will lodge their surplus funds with Central Bank instead of having them either locked up or hoarded and thus will increase the usefulness of this Bank and at the same time will bring for their hoarded wealth of which we now and then hear so much from critics on financial points, a safe and handsome return. I do not in the least desire to trouble you with a comparative statement of what other Banks have done or are doing, but the result of Central Bank is as successful as the result of other Banks of long standing can be seen from the fact that our Bank has earned nearly 12 per cent. on its Capital and Reserve which compares very favourably with the results of some of our older Local Institutions with large resources at their disposal and with greater influence and support at their back I will rest content by drawing your attention to the fact that in course of time, when the affairs of this Bank are widely known and the safe lines on which its business is managed becomes better understood, the Bank will receive unprecedented success and we will show to the world that real Swadeshism is not a mere shadow but a fact to be relied upon; besides one more fact will be established that where opportunities are offered to Indians, of course right men on the right spots, they rise to the occasion and show the stuff of which they are made, and give credit to their appointments.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Mr. N. K. Chinoy moved :—

"That out of Rs. 93,371-4-1 available for distribution, after the transfer of Rs. 60,000 to the Reserve Fund as passed by the Board of Directors, a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1916, be and is hereby declared payable on and after the 12th March, to the shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on the 15th February, 1917; to write off the balance of Preliminary Expenses Account Rs. 11,566-7-1; the Rs. 5,200 be paid to the staff as bonus, and that the balance of Profit and Loss Account Rs. 24,114-13-0 be carried forward to next account."

Mr. F. A. Mody seconded the proposition, which was carried, unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Bharucha, seconded by Mr. J. S. Adajania, Mr. A. B. Dubash and Mr. Motilal Kanji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as Directors.

Mr. J. D. Khambatta moved :—

"That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. be appointed auditors for weekly audits in addition to half-yearly audits at a remuneration of Rs. 1,200 per year, and Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal be appointed auditor for monthly audits in addition to half-yearly audits at a remuneration of Rs. 450 per year."

Mr. N. N. Boyce seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE DIRECTORS AND STAFF.

Mr. J. A. Chinoy, proposing a vote of thanks, said :—

Before we part this evening, there is a very happy duty for me to perform, and this is, to ask you to pass a vote of thanks to our Chairman, the Board of Directors, our able Manager and his staff for the very nice and gratifying result of the last year's working of the Bank and thereby establishing once for all the good name and prestige of "Indian-managed" Banks.

Our present Chairman, Mr. Bilimoria, and his colleagues are very shy and modest persons indeed, hardly taking interest in public life but all the same they are sound financiers and business men of great reputation known throughout the Bombay Mercantile circles. The Bank is fortunate in having secured such men at its helm. I am sure, and I hope you will all agree with me that the chief qualification necessary for a Bank Director is thorough business experience, and business reputation for honest and straightforward dealings. The present success of our Institution is mostly due to the business acumen, personal supervision and the deep and keen interest which our Directors take in the working of the Bank.

As to our able, cool-headed and indefatigable Manager, we all appreciate his ability and devotion to duty, and we find that what the late Sir Pherozeshah had said from time to time in his annual addresses about his ability, competency and tact in managing the affairs of the Bank has all proved true to a word. He has safely and bravely steered our infant barque, through, mind you, not one, but two stormy and dangerous seas, one of the year 1913, the other of the year 1914. We may now safely depend upon him to carry us on to the shores of prosperity that will follow this most desastrous war in History. It will not be an exaggeration to say that he has been so far the most successful Indian Bank Manager we have ever seen.

As to the staff, the shareholders have wisely appreciated their work by granting them a month's salary as bonus. The time will come when we shall not grudge them a double bonus.

The proposition was passed unanimously, and Mr. A. J. Billimoria heartily thanked the meeting for the vote of thanks.

The proceedings then terminated.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 16th of Sheherewar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 30th of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Hindu: 11st of Magh Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 7. 3m.; Sunset: 6h. 42m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Grant College Medical Society, annual general meeting, 4-30 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohomaran and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post.

SATURDAY, February 24.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fifth Day.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

Walseley Charles Company. The "Scamps" at the Excelsior Theatre.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted upto 1 p.m. and parcels upto 12 noon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30 and cinemat at 6-30.

Empire Theatre: at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 22.

197. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 24th instant.

At Headquarters.

First Aid Class, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 p.m.

Buglers, Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

198. Miniature range.—Officers Revolver Competition, Friday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

199. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at Headquarters on Friday 9th March, 1917 at 5-45 p.m. Dress, Uniform.

200. Military service.—All members of the Corps resident in Poona Collectorate who are European British Subjects and the not Government servants or Railway employees should apply to Headquarters at once for Form A of the Registration ordinance, 1917.

Members are reminded that they must register by 2nd March, 1917.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th instant.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsee Writers' Association) will be held at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Mr. J. V. Leir, who has already given two lectures at the Salle Francaise of a highly diverting character will give a third "causerie" on Saturday next at 6-30 (S.T.) It is entitled "Causerie sang Sujet, Nititre, ni Sens," ("Discussion, without Subject, Title or Sense.")

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held this evening at the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Dr. R. Row will give a Magic Lantern Demonstration on "The evolution of the diagnostic methods in Kala Azar."

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

NANAVATTY MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The Phiroze B. Nanavatty Memorial Book Prize (worth Rs. 85) founded by Khan Bahadur Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., a former Civil Surgeon of Surat and Honorary Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy in memory of his only son, has this year been awarded to Mr. V. R. Nagerkar, L.M. & S., for proficiency in Clinical and Practical Surgery.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nine attacks and seven deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, Mahim, Worli and Middle and Lower Colaba, each reporting two attacks and two deaths from plague, Upper Colaba two attacks Kamatipura one attack and Hospitals one death. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality during the day was 88, as compared with 75 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 71 of 1915.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE WOUNDED.

A very successful entertainment to the wounded soldiers was given by the sailors of H. M. S. "Evryalis" on Wednesday. The concert opened with a comic song by C. James and J. Waybourne, which was highly appreciated and the recitation by Private Wacey, met with the same success. This was followed by sentimental songs sung by H. Belcher and C. T. Bore. The concert came to a close with a wrestling tournament. Horace Morton, the light-weight champion wrestler, gave a few poses, showing the various muscles, and after that a very good wrestling exhibition with Hall. Another exhibition by Hall and Curtis followed and the concert terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER A COTTON BALE.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Bhikha Kaju, a Hindu boy, aged nine years, residing with his mother near Grant's Building, Col-ba. It appeared that on Wednesday the deceased left home to buy food with a few pice given him by his mother. He was subsequently found under a bale of cotton that was rolled out of a cart on the ground in front of a cotton godown at Mathew Bunder. When extracted he was found dead. It was stated that it was difficult for the driver or anyone else to see anyone coming near the place where the cart was being unloaded, as there were bales lying on either side of the cart. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

Last month the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted in all 552 cases, involving cruelty to 1,012 animals, before the local magistrates. In 300 cases out of the total, fines were imposed for cruelty, in 122 cases fines were levied for overloading, while in 79 cases the animals were sent to the Hospital for Animals. One animal was sent to the Pinjrapole with fine and another without fine. 49 cases were warned and discharged. The total number of animals and birds under treatment in the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals on the 1st of January was 228, while 270 more were newly admitted during the month. Out of the total 178 left cured, 28 left uncured and 21 died, leaving 271 still under treatment. 75 more animals were treated as out-patients at the hospital. Besides the above, 222 animals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m 4 p.m and 10 p.m.	11 a.m. 9 p.m
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.864 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.1 Deg.
Wel Bulb Thermometer	72.4 ,,
Deg Point	70.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.806 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.4 ,,
Minimum.....do.....	70.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNW,NNE,ESE,WNW,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	111 Miles.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
BENARES CITY.

Sirs,

Will you kindly send me per V. P. P. medicine for Diabetes for another month. There is a decided change in the patient. I am glad to say.

Yours faithfully,
(Miss) A. SOLOMON,
Bettiah House,
Gulzarbagh, Patna.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist writes on 3-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN ECONOMICS

By R. PALIT, 336 Pages, Re. 1-8-0)

CONTENTS.

Commercial Education. Foreign competition. The Younger Generation. Advantages of Trade on the Joint Stock principle. America as a place of Study. How industries are developed. The organisation of credit. Some reminiscences of India's commercial days. Our Tobacco trade. The Industrial View of India. Revival of Indian Industries. The creation of National Wealth. Protection in Trade. Why Free Trade is not good for India. Our Women and their place in Domestic Industry. How to improve the condition of Indian peasants. Our Mineral Resources. How to educate our Children. Nitrate of lime and its value as a fertilizer. Some Industrial Aspects of Ivory-carving. The necessity of Technical Training in Modern Education. A plea for Agricultural education and Art education applied to Industry.

OPINIONS.

The Punjab Educational Journal:—

Of all the books sent by Messrs. Ganesh and Co., this is the most valuable; academic discussion has its uses but what is most needed is practical helpful direction; this is given by Mr. Palit who was for more than four years Editor of the "Indian Economist." We strongly recommend this book to all Indians who wish to see something of the commercial possibilities of their country The book contains much food for reflection and stimulus to action.

The Hon. Mr. Justice V. Krishnaswamy Aiyar:—

I have read with interest several of the sketches included in the volume which you have been good enough to send me. They are interesting and informing. They are certain to be useful as first step to a knowledge of the Economic and Industrial needs of India.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Stone:—

The contents should arouse very general interest.

The Indian Social Reformer:—

They contain much useful information and many suggestive ideas.

The D. A. V. College Union Magazine:—

Every educated Indian interested in the material prosperity of his country must welcome the appearance of Mr. Palit's book. We have gone through certain portions of the book and find them brimful with information of the right kind for every cultured Native of the soil willing to co-operate directly or indirectly in the Industrial regeneration of his Motherland.

GANESH & CO.,
George Town, MADRAS.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGIANAL APPELLATE COURT.

TWO JUDGES DIFFER IN CONSTRUING A WILL.

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

BHAIDAS SHIVDAS, Appellant and Plaintiff v. BAI GULAB and MOHANJI JUTHA, Respondents and Defendants.

This was an appeal from the decree of Justice Macleod who on construing the will of Nathoo Mulji, dated the 6th of August, 1894, held that his widow Laxmibai took a widow's estate, that on her death there was an intestacy and therefore the inheritance opened out at her death to her husband's heirs; and that Jamnabai, her surviving daughter, took the whole estate as heir of Nathoo Mulji on the death of Laxmibai.

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Gupte, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. D. F. Mulla, appeared for the first respondent.

Mr. Taraporevala with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, appeared for the second respondent.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to this appeal, are as follows:—

One Nathoo Mulji died on 8th December, 1894, leaving a widow Laxmibai, two daughters Jamnabai and Diwali, and Mani, the widow of a predeceased son. The plaintiff was the husband of the said Diwali who died in 1906 leaving him as her heir. The said Nathoo Mulji left a will in Gujarati, dated 6th August, 1894, and by the third clause of that will he appointed her (Laxmibai) vakilatan and executrix of his will and to be his heir and also constituted her the owner.

POWER GIVEN TO THE WIDOW.

The clause further said "and as to whatever property there may remain after her death my wife shall leave the said property to my two daughters in such manner as she may like (either) by making a will or by making (some) other instrument. Of my two daughters one named Bai Jamnabai was married to Shah Haridas Hemchand, but as he subsequently died she has now become a widow. To her and to (my) other daughter Bai Diwali who has been married to Shah Bhaidas Shivdas (i.e.) to both of them my wife shall give (my) property in such manner as (she) may like."

By clause 6 he gave his widow power to do what she pleased with his ready monies and the profits of his shop. Laxmibai took out probate of the will in 1896 and entered into possession and management of Nathoo's estate. During her life-time out of monies belonging to the estate of Nathoo, a property at Girgaon Back Road was purchased in the name of the said Diwali and given to her. The plaintiff contended that the said premises were duly appointed by the said Laxmibai to Diwali under the powers in that behalf she had under the will. When Diwali died Laxmibai took out Letters of Administration in 1908 to her estate alleging that she (Diwali) had no beneficial interest therein. The plaintiff, who was Diwali's heir, was induced by Laxmibai to agree to Letters of Administration being granted to her on the understanding that the said premises should be devoted to the charitable object of providing a boarding house for poor students of the caste.

WIDOW'S WILL DECLARED INOPERATIVE.

The said understanding was, however, not carried out by Laxmibai, who died on 15th August, 1911, leaving a will, dated 20th January, 1911. On her death Jamnabai took out Cessate Probate to the estate of Nathoo Mulji in 1912. Jamnabai filed suit No. 39 of 1913 against the executors of her mother's will and by the decree passed in that suit it was declared that the will of Laxmibai was inoperative except so far as it operated as an appointment of portion of her estate in favour of the plaintiff and that Jamnabai took an absolute estate in the residue of her father's property. Jamnabai died in 1914 leaving two daughters, Ratanbai and Gulab. Ratanbai and Gulab obtained Letters of Administration to Jamnabai's estate on 24th July, 1915. Ratanbai afterwards died and on her death her husband Mohanji Jutha became her heir. Since then Gulab, the first defendant, and Mohanji Jutha, the second defendant, had been in possession of Nathoo Mulji's estate.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

The plaintiff contended that Laxmibai had no power to make the will or to dispose of Nathoo Mulji's estate in the manner she was alleged to have done; that in the events that had happened he as heir of Diwali was entitled to one half of Nathoo Mulji's estate and the rents and profits thereof. He, therefore, prayed for the construction of Nathoo Mulji's will and the administration of his estate,

MERITS OF POWER GIVEN TO THE WIDOW.

Justice Macleod, in the course of his judgment, said that it was contended on the plaintiff's behalf that by clause 3 of his will Nathoo Mulji created a power in the nature of a trust so that Jamnabai and Diwali having been named as the objects of the power given to Laxmibai, took a vested interest as *cestui que triestent* and in default of the exercise of the power they or their representatives would be equally entitled to the property the subject-matter of the power.

It was contended by the other side that section 79 of the Succession Act was not incorporated in the Hindu Wills Act of 1870 and therefore the Legislature thereby expressly intended that the English Law relating to powers in the nature of trusts should not be made applicable to Hindu Wills. Against that it was said that in 1870 it had not been recognised by the Courts that a Hindu could create a power of appointment by his will and that therefore the Legislature by excluding section 79 did not intend to limit in any way the powers of Hindu testators to create powers of appointment since no such powers were considered as existing. His Lordship thought that the matter was *res integra* and reading the will, as a whole, he was satisfied that the testator gave his wife what was equivalent to a widow's estate, that is to say, she had power to dispose of moveables, and to manage the immoveable property for the purpose of carrying out the directions in his will and providing for the maintenance of herself and her daughters. It could not be intended that the widow took an absolute estate.

ENGLISH LAW OF POWERS AND HINDU WILLS.

His Lordship considered the Privy Council case of Motivahu v. Manubai, 21 Bom., wherein their Lordships had said that in their opinion the English Law of Powers was not fit to be applied generally to Hindu wills. His Lordship in this case was not prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of extending the English Law of Powers to Hindu Wills any further than was warranted by that decision. Many of the Hindu wills were written in vernacular and often without proper legal advice and it was impossible to translate them into ordinary English phraseology. The difficulties in deciding what were a testator's intentions as expressed in his will, were often very great and there was no necessity to add to them. To hold in a single case that a Hindu testator would create a power in the nature of a trust would at once open the door to endless litigation. It was safer to leave it to the Legislature if it thought fit by amending the Hindu Wills Act to make section 79 of the Succession Act applicable to Hindu Wills.

JUSTICE MACLEOD'S FINDING.

Therefore Laxmibai did not exercise the power given to her and there was no gift over and in default, there was an intestacy and as she had a widow's estate, on her death the inheritance opened to her husband's heirs. There was no doubt what the testator intended. The result would be that the decision in suit No. 39 of 1913 still held good that Jamnabai took the whole estate as heir of Nathoo Mulji on the death of Laxmibai. The first and second defendants undertook to secure the claim for maintenance made by the third defendant under the will.

From this decree the present appeal was preferred by the plaintiff Bhaidas Shivdas.

After hearing arguments, the Chief Justice intimated on Thursday that in this matter, Mr. Justice Heaton and himself differed in their opinions and therefore the matter would be referred to a Full Bench.

Their Lordships did not deliver their separate judgments which would be delivered in due course.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

44-16-112-15.—Matubhai J & M, Shirinbai & anr v. Sakinabai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Matubhai J & M, Part heard. zzz

47-16-112-15.—Payne and Co., Cassamalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai v. Sakinabai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Matubhai J & M, Payne and Co., Part heard.

45-16-131-14—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai v Ardesir M Madon and ors, Matu J and M, Edg G W and Co, Sm B and Co, Payne and Co.

46-16-293-16—Daph F and D, Messrs Javeri and Co a firm v Messrs Surji Vallabhdas and Co. a firm, Dikshit D & P.

37-16-414-14.—Surajmal and Co., Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar v The National Financing and Com Corporation Ltd, Matu J and M.

S C 53-16-931-16—Jam R and D, Valibai widow v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

54-16-1052-15.—Payne and Co., Burzor Framros R Joshi v Mahomed Dada and Co, Wadia G and Co.

55-16-691-15—Daph F and D, K Vencatarao Sethupatty and anr v Khimji Asur Virji and ors, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

56-16-337-16—Jam R and D, B G Horniman v Soorajmal B Mehta, Cragie B and Co

57-16-349-16—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

48-16-779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v Sakarchand Khushalchand, M B Chothia.

S C 59-16-382-16—Daph F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak v Khima Suttra and anr, Payne and Co.

62-16-554-15—Ard H and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd in Liquidation, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji K and G.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

278-14.—Subnis & G, Messrs Soundy & Co., Ltd (In liquidation) v. Mrs. C Saraswatibai & anr, Raghavaya N & Co., Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

414-16.—C P De Cunha, Balaram Bhaskar & ors v. Ramcrishna Harischandra ors, Jehangir & Seervai.

575-16.—N C Dalal, Kapurchand Bhagwanji & Co. a firm v. Jagganath Dharmaji Patel, D J Mantri.

845-14.—Pandia & Co., Gulabchand Amratlal a firm v. Ramrattone Mallani a a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

1011-16.—Ragh Nagindas & Co., Anubai alias Anandibai v. Bai Laxmibai, widow, Judah & Solomon.

837-16.—Ard H D & Co., Sakerbai, widow v. Vallabhdas Damji, Bhimji & Co.

588-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Bhalchandra Damodhar & ors, John Feleciano Misquita, Pandia & Co.

246-15.—Ard H D & Co., Doogarsey Soonderji & anr v. Manecckbai widow, Nanu H & Co.

98-16.—Motichand & D, Karnnashanker Hirji Pandia v. Padamsing Narsingbhai Thaker, Shamrao M & H, For Postponement.

867-16.—Motichand & D, Kachrabhai Nagindas v. Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors.

1413-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

170-16.—Shamrao M & H, Gulam Ahmed Afzalbhai v. Messrs. Arturo Boneschi a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

185-115—Vachha and Co, Amratlal Pranjiwandas Thaker v Balubhai Tribhowandas Desai and ors, Motichand and D, N C Dalal, Matu J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

1311-16.—Crawford B & Co., John William Linford v. Jehangir Hormusji Modi, Nanu H & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

902-16—Bhimji and Co, Gangabai widow v Lalji Ranchod and ors, Pandia and Co., Part heard.

697-16—Teyabji and Co, Hemraj Tejmal a firm v Shivnarayen Shivbpux and ors, Amin and Desai.

1476-15.—Jehangir S M & H, K W Bhat v. Sale Mahomed Dharamsey & ors, Matubhai J & M.

1057-16—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Bachubai widow, Payne and Co.

861-14—Khunderao L and M, Yeshwant Babu Vele a firm v Vinayek Alinadam Neogi and ors, Chitnis M and K.

1337-14—Chitnis M and K, Purshotam Krishna Vele v Pandurang Yeshwant Vele and ors, Khand L and M, Chitnis M and K.

442-16—Rustomji and Gin, Hooseinally Moosaji and anr v Abdul Hoosein Karimji, Raghavaya N and Co.

902-16.—Bhimji & Co., Gangabai widow v Lalji Ranchod and ors, Pandia & Co., Part Heard.

1057-16.—Unwalla P & P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Bachubai widow, Payne and Co.

861-14.—Khanderao L & M, Yeshwant Babu Vele a firm v. Vinayeck Alinadam Neogi & ors, Chitnis M & K.

616-16.—Little & Co., The Irasmic Co Ld, v. Essootally & Co. a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

404-16.—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandwam v. Wybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co.

1301-14.—Sham M & H, Anantrao Sakalkar & ors v. Haridas Ranchordas & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

966-16.—Jeh G & B, Tribhowandas Chhabildas v. Girdharlal Magenlal & ors, Capt & V., Sh. M & H.

533-16.—Mehta D & L, Ebrahimji Kaderbhai v. Gulamali Abdul Husein & ors, Manch & N.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL OF CAVEAT.

T & I J 17-16.—Mulji & Tha, Amoybai widow v. Abdoola Goolam Hossein, Motichand & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

502-16.—Mulla & M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai & ors, Mehta D & L, To be mentioned.

579-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs. Harnandrai Phulchand a firm v. Jethmul and ors, Part heard.

447-16.—Payne & Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Meleketiyar v. C Vorland & Co., a firm, Mulla & M.

657-16.—N C Dalal for a pauper, Purshotamdas Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji & ors, Shroff D & D.

1037-16.—S A Iyabji for a pauper, Korba Errayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Erraya & ors, Purnanand & Co.

S. C. Ct. 483-18307-12.—Dikshit Dh & P, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v. Furdoonji Jamaspji, Pandia and Co.

1223-15.—Payne & Co., Niyamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors, Payne & Co., Captain & V, Wadia G & Co.

460-16.—Payne & Co., A M Jeewanji & Co. a firm v. Cursetji Byramji Bhardas Crawford B & Co.

527-16.—Pandia & Co., Mulshanker Jatashanker Chandaba v. Jiwanlal Jatashanker Chandaba & ors, Pandia & Co., D J Mantri.

204-15.—Surajmal & Co., Ratansey Manecckchand v. Jethabhai Narsey & ors, Wadia G & Co., Mehta D & L.

1032-16.—Wadia G & Co., Manecckbai v. Cawasji Framji & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1347-14.—Surajmal & Co., Ratansee Manecckchand v. Velji Natha & ors, Purnanand & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mehta D & L.

614-16.—Rustomji & G, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed & ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman & ors, Cap. & V, Nanu H & Co.

510-16.—Payne & Co., Purshotam Mathuradas & Co. a firm v. Deokaran Nanji & ors, Capt. & V, Pandia & Co.

425-16.—Payne & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lalchand Pachoomal Karamchand,, Un P. & P.

ARAB PEARL MERCHANT VICTIMISED

STORY OF A BOGUS NAWAB'S AGENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Taki, Inspector, C.I.D., placed Syed Abdul Rehman and Gordhan Gopal Soni on charges respectively of stealing and receiving nine large and a number of small pearls, valued at Rs. 26,900.

It is alleged that Abdul Rehman bin Hasan, an Arab merchant, who arrived from Arabia and was putting up in Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, had a large number of pearls for sale. One Dhunjibhoy Hormusji Bhathena, a broker in pearls, saw him and said he would effect the sale and act as a broker. Eventually Bhathena came across the first accused, who, it is further alleged, represented himself as an agent to a Nawab and who desired to see pearls, saying he had been commissioned by his master to purchase pearls for the Begum Saheb. An appointment was made and the two accused and the broker went to the complainant's place on the 3rd January, the first accused being dressed in a way so as to lead one to take him as a Nawab's agent. is also alleged that Gordhan was to test and weigh and value the pearls. The accused examined the pearls for some time and then the first accused said some more pearls would be required. The complainant said he would make up the deficit and the three left saying they would return again. As, however, they failed to turn up, the complainant saw the broker who also said he had heard nothing further from the Nawab's agent. On happening to open the bundle a few days later, the complainant missed the pearls. As he was a stranger in Bombay and did not know whom to complain to, he remained quiet till the 17th January, when he made a report to the Police. He gave to Khan Bahadur Taki the description of the Nawab's agent. Khan Bahadur Taki arrested the first accused on suspicion and on a statement made by the latter arrested the second accused. Two pearls have been recovered and further enquiries are in progress.

The case was remanded.

BLACKMAIL BY A WOMAN.

MAHOMEDAN YOUTH VICTIMISED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Inspector Sykes charged Fulkore alias Fuli, a Kapoli Bania woman, with robbing one Hasan Ahmed, a young Mahomedan.

Mr. Kanuga defended. It was stated that the complainant was waiting for a tram-car on the Sandhurst Road on the 6th instant when Fuli accosted him and asked him to accompany her. The accused took him to house in Kandawadi and demanded Rs. 50 from him, when he said that he had agreed to pay her only Rs. 4. The accused thereupon threatened to expose him before the public, and when she found that he would not yield to her, she forcibly took from him a gold watch with gold chain valued at Rs. 134 from his pocket, and kept the chain with her returning the watch; she then asked him to go away quickly if he wanted to save his reputation. The complainant at once went to a police sepoy and complained to him, who arrested the accused and found the chain with her. The defence was that as the complainant had no money to pay her he handed over the chain to her voluntarily promising to redeem it shortly.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story, and taking into consideration that she had a previous conviction sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BILL-COLLECTOR'S LAPSE.

GETS SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achreker charged Daji Bapoo, a bill collector in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 675-10-4. It was alleged that the accused recovered bills from time to time and misappropriated the amounts. The accused pleaded guilty, saying he spent the money at the races. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(Saturday, 24th February, 1917.)

(First race starts at 3-30 p.m.)

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Magyar 9-12; Kiltoi 9-12; Silver Balm 9-11; Bachelor's Wedding 9-4; Politian 9-7; Evett 8-6; Silver Thrush 8-4; Matchlock 8-1; Royal Ambition 7-12; Summer Thyme 7-4; Screamer 7-3; Santa Barbara 6-13; Laveco 6-11; Philanthropist 6-6; Kim III 6-0; Spenser 6-0.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Salandra 9-13; Verge 9-0; Forward III 8-9; Pastime 8-6; Llangeinor 8-2; Forfeit Lass 7-11; Criton 7-5; Tootsie 7-2; Summer Thyme 6-13; Black Kite 6-10; Triple Alliance 6-10; Vanity Box 6-4; Binfield Grove 6-2; County Cricket 6-0; Premiere 6-0; Lady Muriel 6-0.

Top weight not accepting. weights to be raised 10 lbs.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Gibberish 10-2; Thunder 9-12; Sugar Loaf 9-4; Philanthropist 9-2; Manilla 8-10; Bedtime 8-1; Kim III 7-13; Spenser 7-11; Yuan 7-6; Vidi 7-5; Partial Eclipse 7-2; Madrina 7-0; Ute 6-10; Strathroyale 6-7.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6 lbs.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Dress 9-7; Dunskey 9-4; Decorum 9-0; Dollet 8-11; Final Proof 8-10; Lucky Thought 8-9; Highfield Lady 8-5; Impecunious 8-1; Servian 8-0; Cauldron 7-6; Wise Thrush 7-4; Minimum 6-4.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Majbur 9-12; Kayid 9-0; Singer 8-10; Gold Fish II 8-9; Beyrut 8-6; Purity 8-0; White Silk 7-13; Ruby Mine 7-4; Longboat 7-4; Section 7-1; Nizam-ul-mulk 6-10; Excelsior 6-5; Gazal 6-3; Black Hussar 6-1; Makbul 6-0; Iron Chest 6-0; Burg 6-0; Advance 6-0; Clever Boy 6-0.

Top weight not accepting. weights to be raised 10 lbs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Hurchan 10-2; Ace of Royals 9-6; Malacca 9-4; Iron Chest 9-2; Burg 9-1; Kaiumers 8-3; Biglig 8-3; Ajmer 8-0; Malayeb 7-12; Welcome 7-12; Black Ivory 7-12; Investment 7-10; Tawdry 7-10; Shailan 7-8; Angler 7-4; Eldorado 7-0.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-12; Red Cross 9-10; Durban 8-5; Vellard 7-7; Ace of Hearts 7-5; Young Majub 7-4; Tenebreuse 7-2; Lord Roseberry 7-0; Ata Allah 6-2; Ruby Fish 6-0.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 14 lbs.

HORSE LEFT IN

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Magyar 9-12, Kiltoi 9-12, Silver Balm 9-11, Bacheior's Wedding 9-7, Politian 9-7, Evett 8-6, Matchlock 8-1, Royal Ambition 7-12, Summer Thyme 7-4, Screamer 7-3, Santa Barbara 6-13, Laveco 6-11, Philanthropist 6-6, Kim III 6-0, Spenser 6-0.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Salandra 9-13, Verge 9-0, Forward III 8-9, Pastime 8-6, Llangeinor 8-2, Forfeit Lass 7-11, Criton 7-5, Tootsie 7-2, Summer Thyme 6-13, Black Kite 6-10, Triple Alliance 6-10, Vanity Box 6-4, Binfield Grove 6-2, Premiere 6-0.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Gibberish 10-2, Thunder 9-12, Sugar Loaf 9-4, Manilla 8-10, Bed-time 8-1, Spenser 7-11, Yuan 7-6, Vidi 7-5, Madrina 7-0, Ute 6-10.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Dress 9-7, Dunskey 9-4, Decorum 9-0, Dollet 8-11, Final Proof 8-10, Lucky Thought 8-9, Highfield Lady 8-5, Serviam 8-0, Cauldron 7-6, Wise Thrush 7-4.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Majbur 9-12, Kayid 9-0, Singer 8-10, Gold Fish II 8-9, Beyrut 8-6, Purity 8-0, Ruby Mine 7-4, Longboat 7-4, Section 7-1, Nizam-ul-mulk 6-10, Excelsior 6-5, Gazal 6-3, Black Hussar 6-1 Makbul 6-0, Burg 6-0, Clever Boy 6-0.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-12, Red Cross 9-10 Durban 8-5, Vellard 7-7, Ace of Hearts 7-5, Young Majub 7-4, Tenebreuse 7-2, Lord Roseberry 7-0, Ruby Fish 6-0.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Ace of Royals 9-6, Malacca 9-4, Ajmer 8-0, Malayeb 7-12, Welcome 7-12, Black Ivory 7-12, Investment 7-10, Tawdry 7-10, Shailan 7-8, Angler 7-4, Eldorado 7-0.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS'

The following matches will be played this evening:—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS AT 5-30 P.M.

Court No. 1, Reid and Cheetham v. Yamamato and Hata.

Court No. 2, Jukes and Barraclough v. Fyzee and Chinmulgund.

Court No. 4, Dastoor and Naoroji v. England and Fisher.

Court No. 5, Harwood and Fido v. Capt. Ali Raza and Bhojat Ali.

Court No. 6, Bhadkamker and Wagle v. Dewraj Urs and K. Swamy.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COURTS AT 5-30 P.M.

Court No. 4, Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao v. Kanga and Mody.

Court No. 6, Sunder Rao v. Irwin.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

The following is the result of matches played yesterday:—

Singles.—England beat Gupta 8—6, 3—6, 6—2; Ranga Rao beat Whitney 6—0, 6—1; Reid beat Shete 3—6, 6—0, 6—1; Wagle beat Dewraj Urs 6—4, 6—1; Naoroji beat Ali Raza 6—4, 6—3; Irwin beat Fox 8—6, 6—3; Fyzee beat Abdul Nabi 6—0, 6—2; and Chinmulgund beat Mehandale 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Lady Tata and Ranga Rao beat Mrs. Reynold and G. Fisher 6—2, 6—3.

A CORRECTION.

As the result of the Singles between Abdul Nabi and Wassoodew in the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament was incorrectly reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 22nd instant, it is pointed out by an eye-witness that the correct result was as follows:—

Abdul Nabi won the first Set (6—4); Wassood

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

EXTENSION OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

DEBATE ON INDIAN DEFENCE BILL.

RESOLUTION ON DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT NEGATIVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

A meeting of the Indian Legislative Council was held this morning, Mr. Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that the scope of the Commission alluded to by his Excellency the Viceroy in his recent convocation address as Chancellor of the Calcutta University be extended so as to include the Universities of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and Allahabad, as well as that of Calcutta."

In doing so Mr. Sastri said that there was an impression that this was intended to enquire into the condition peculiar to Calcutta, but certain facts showed that that was not the case. Mr. Sastri quoted an extract from his Excellency's speech at Calcutta, and after quoting the terms of the London University Commission, upon which presumably the present Commission was to be modelled, said, its report was valuable to all interested in education. The principles enunciated there were so general and so wholesome that they might be generally applied, and he had no doubt that a report of the Commission modelled on the London Commission would be drawn upon in examining the conditions prevailing elsewhere in India, and he did not doubt that in a short time the proposals would be brought before the Council to readjust the legal relations of the present universities. Again, as a mater of fact, what happened to Calcutta would happen to Madras and Bombay next. In England Commission were appointed to enquire into the teaching of science and languages. Though in India the teaching of science had been improved of late, it would be a long time yet before they reached the requisite standard of teaching, enough to make it a handmaid of industrial progress. As for languages the same complaint prevailed, and he would say the universities should aim at not merely extending the bounds of knowledge, but also at popularizing it. It was also suggested that the standards for the degree and admission examinations had been lowered, and in this connection Calcutta was said to be the worst offender. This idea was one of the reasons for the vexed dispute between Matriculation and S. S. L. C. system. Here again the judgment of an impartial tribunal was necessary. As to the question of media of instruction he was not prepared to lay down any general conclusion, but said, if they had no such tribunal it would be justly said that the decisions arrived were due not mainly to educational needs. The war also had opened their eyes to the evils relating to education in England, and this need was felt the more in India. It was alleged that his proposals would delay the submission of the report, but he submitted that they had waited so long, and they could afford to wait a little longer.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SUPPORT.

Pandit Malaviya, in supporting the resolution, said there was no doubt that in England there was anxiety to extend scientific and industrial education in India. These were very much antiquated. Education so far imparted in India was theoretical and not based on any scientific principle. There should be an enquiry to go into the question. The resolution was very opportune.

Mr. Davidson (Madras) said as far as Madras was concerned they might reasonably expect to work out their own salvation. He alluded to the organised attempt to capture students for political purposes and deprecated the political capital to be made out of the enquiry. He further said the delay would be larger than three months as was computed by Mr. Sastri. The Government of India would have to consult local Governments before moving into the matter. He also thought the Commission would not pronounce their opinion on the Calcutta questions without consulting persons beyond that Province, and seeing how they managed things elsewhere. The work of the Commission, he contended would do much to accentuate difficulties in the way of educational progress in Madras and southern India generally, hence he would oppose the resolution.

Sir Edward Maclagan replying opposed the resolution.

SIR E. MACLAGAN'S REPLY.

Sir Edward said:—In replying to the Hon. Member's resolution I admit that his suggestion is a natural one, and some of the reasons which he has advanced in support of it are cogent reasons. When it was decided to have a Commission for the Calcutta University, it, of course, occurred that the same commission might be utilised for examining the problems of other Universities, but we decided for various reasons that this would not be expedient. The problems which affect Calcutta affect other universities, but they affect Calcutta in an intensified form, and Calcutta has problems of its own, which are not found elsewhere. The extraordinary, and in some respects unique, position of Calcutta among the universities in India is not always perhaps appreciated. Apart from being the oldest of the existing universities, it is by far the largest. Out of nearly 42,000 students in arts colleges throughout British India in 1915, over 19,000 were in the colleges within the jurisdiction of the University of Calcutta; out of 1,540 high schools, 667 presented candidates at the Calcutta Matriculation; out of 23½ lakhs expended per annum by Universities from all sources, 14 lakhs are expended in Calcutta. It is in Calcutta that we have the largest development of University teaching. In Calcutta we have the greatest difficulties in connection with the housing and discipline of students. The Calcutta University has shown its own desire to probe some of its problems by the appointment of Committees to examine them, and in other ways none of the other Universities and none of the local Governments with which they are connected have at any time suggested to us the appointment of a Commission to examine into their circumstances. It is of course, the case that what is true of Calcutta, is true to a more or less degree of the other Universities. We hope that in the Commission's report other universities will find suggestions applicable and profitable to themselves. We propose that in order to help the Commission in their study of Calcutta problems it should be suggested to them that witnesses should be invited from other universities to explain how such problems are met there, and the Commission will thus be in a position to realise how far their recommendations may affect other centres. At the same time, it is more convenient and, in the opinion of the Government of India, will conduce to a much more profitable result, if the Commission as is proposed confines its attention primarily to one university and gives definite suggestions regarding it."

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The reference to the Commission will, as his Excellency the Viceroy has already stated, be in terms similar to those of the reference to the London University Commission. The cases of Calcutta and London are, indeed, in many respects similar. The London University, like that of Calcutta, started as a purely affiliating institution, and like Calcutta it subsequently developed a desire to encourage University teaching. The question, therefore, of adapting its new attitude to its old obligations is one not dissimilar to that which confronts us in Calcutta. The recommendations of the London Commission have been of the greatest value to University education throughout the world and its recommendations are, I have no doubt, the more valuable because they did not extend to universities in general, but had particular reference to particular objects and particular difficulties. So too in the case of Calcutta, it was after considerable thought that it was decided that the scope of the Commission should be confined to the Calcutta University and I must say that we see no reason for altering the decision. We are unable, therefore, to accept the Hon. Member's resolution.

Sir Claude Hill said if Mr. Setalvad were here he would have pointed out that the Bombay and Madras Governments had control over their universities, while the Bengal Government had no such authority over Calcutta. He also emphasised the necessity of consulting the Local Governments and universities concerned, which should not be ignored. But no such demand had been made either from Bombay or Madras.

PROBLEMS OF MADRAS.

Mr. Sarma said one Act governed all universities and now no one would like to press the resolution if it was declared finally that the findings of the Commission would not be relied on to mend the Act generally, but an impression was made by the speeches of Government Members that that might not be the case. Speaking of Madras he said, they wanted a Commission to decide the principles for governing Madras affairs. Thus with four languages they would want there a special investigation before deciding finally. He would not object to the peculiar circumstances of Calcutta being remedied by the resolution, but he would urge the widening of the scope if its report was to affect India as a whole.

Mr. B. N. Basu said he came to the Council convinced that the sins of the Calcutta University would be made much of, in order to justify the attitude taken by Sir Edward Maclagan on behalf of Government. He admitted that the Calcutta University had its drawbacks. He dwelt at length on the growth of the vernacular and development of post-graduate studies. He also alluded to the difficulties of jurisdiction extending over Assam, Burma, Bengal and Behar which had no less than seven or eight languages. He pointed out the importance of the representation of the all-India condition and need of determination of the essential unity and essential difference, and urged that the Commission should have a personal survey of India and deprecated summoning witnesses from other parts of the country.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami, in speaking on the resolution, said they were confronted in Madras with many questions. They had questions of Andra and Malabar Universities, and questions relating to vernaculars as the media of education. He referred also to the need for making the Senate more elective.

MR. SASTRI'S REPLY.

Mr. Sastri in replying, said, the Governments of India was intimately associated with the Calcutta University, which other universities did not enjoy and this was responsible for this enquiry. Apparently, having once made up their mind regarding Calcutta, they did not consult other Local Governments whether they wanted any Commission at all. But he urged that if there was any cogency in his arguments as Sir Edward Maclagan was good enough to acknowledge, they would extend the scope even without this preliminary enquiry. With reference to the statement that the report might be applied generally in some aspects, he submitted one of the greatest problems was that of bringing university management in complete accord with local needs. Thus the question was raised of Popular versus Government control on universities. Here again public opinion was not the same everywhere. Thus the conclusions arrived at with reference to Bengal could not hold good all over India. Finally, he thought no matter was more supreme in interest than education and in deciding questions relating to it it was imperative that there should not be any dissatisfaction among the public, that they were not fully consulted before the decisions were taken, not was it seemly that other universities in India should be asked simply to content themselves with imitating Calcutta.

The resolution was put to the meeting and negatived.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL FOR UNITED PROVINCES.

Dr. Sapru then moved the resolution for the creation of a Governor-in-Council for the United Provinces. He reminded, the Council that during the last few years the subject had repeatedly attracted, the attention of Parliament and Legislative Councils in India. Four years ago his resolution in the United Provinces Council was negatived by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor. Leaving earlier history behind, the speaker pointed out the Government of India, or rather, to be more precise, the majority of the Government of India, recommended the creation of an Executive Council, which Lord Crewe definitely accepted, which however, met with strong opposition on the part of a few noble Lords. He reminded the Council that the attempt of the Secretary of State was frustrated by the House of Lords, but Lord Hardinge made a courageous and statesmanlike pronouncement before he laid down the reins of office. He also alluded to the answer of the Home Member given to his question in Simla, that the Government of India had again sent their recommendations to the Secretary of State. This was no doubt reassuring, but he felt bound to say that the answers of Sir Reginald Craddock did not set at rest some doubts which existed in the public mind. No useful purpose will be served to dwell upon the merits of Council Government, as it had been fully dealt with in the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. Indian opinion, as far as his Provinces went, was unmistakably in support of the demand for the appointment of a Governor. It was almost unanimous and there was no hostility, or supposed hostility, of landed classes, or of Mahomedans and Hindus. Not only educated middle classes, but also Talukdars of Oudh and also Mahomedans demanded the appointment of a Governor-in-Council. The speaker referred at some length to the conference held at Allahabad under the presidency of the Raja of Mahmudabad. He discussed the plea for a Governor, and said, Governors, generally selected from the ranks of politicians in public life in England with Parliamentary experience and tradition, were invaluable in the changed and changing conditions of India. He said the day of ex-cathedra judgments in the administration of India was over and there was an ever increasing need for persuasion and appeal to the political judgment and sentiment of the people. The speaker pointed out that the Lieutenant-Governor, who rose from the ranks, brought with him likes and dislikes to measures and men, and naturally the administration suffered from this bias. He took a historical retrospect of the question of Governorship in Council since the time of Sir Charles Metcalfe and urged that the expiry of Sir James Meston's term might be taken as a suitable opportunity for giving effect to the recommendation.

Turning to the second point of his resolution, he pointed out that equal representation of Europeans and Indians in the Executive Councils had been recognised in the highest quarters. He quoted a letter of Lord Crewe's to the effect that the Provinces should have Executive Councils of two members, one of whom should ordinarily be an Indian. This, at all events, showed equal representation and equal number of Europeans and Indians would lead to a spirit of compromise. He urged the Council to accept his resolution.

RESOLUTION FORMALLY OPPOSED BY GOVERNMENT.

Sir Reginald Craddock formally opposed the resolution, his reasons being the same as he had enunciated in his reply to the question put by the mover, last September. It was impossible for the Government of India, he said, to give any opinion before the matter was again in Parliament. He said he would also claim to have a share of sweet reasonableness and said the recommendations were made last time unanimously. Regarding the second part of the resolution, the law did not stand in the way of it, but the whole matter centred upon what was going to be the composition of the Council, three or four? So he would formally oppose the resolution.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PLEA.

Pandit Malaviya failed to see, in view of what had fallen from Sir Reginald Craddock, what made Government formally resist the resolution. He urged the creation of a Governor-in-Council. Referring to the second proposition, he hoped that Government had recommended four men to sit on the Council. The whole question related to a long-standing grievance, and not yet it was removed. The House of Lords was always standing in the way. He did not see what insuperable difficulty lay in the way of Government in accepting this and laying before his Majesty as embodying the wishes of the people, and hoped it would even after this opposition be informally brought to his notice.

Mr. Shafi said educated public opinion in the Punjab were in hearty sympathy with the principles underlying the resolution. He asked that in view of the pronouncement made by the Home Member the resolution should not be pressed.

Mr. Dadabhoy said the prayer contained in resolution should ere long be granted. He only hoped that the Central Provinces should get Council Government before any other Province. The Central Provinces could no longer remain under obsolete Government.

Mr. Haque (Behar) said the question raised by the mover had passed beyond the stage of discussion, which, however, to-day had served its purpose.

Mr. Sarma (Madras) said, Madras heartily supported the resolution and he hoped that in the Council granted to the United Provinces there should be four members, two of whom would be Indians.

HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Reginald Craddock, in speaking for the second time, said the time was not psychological for such a change. The creation of a Governor-in-Council involved considerable expense. They should accept eight annas when sixteen annas was not forthcoming. He undertook to forward the day's debate to the Secretary of State in the usual course.

Mr. Basu said, he had intended to support the resolution, but the speech of Sir Reginald Craddock had taken the wind out of the sail. He hoped that if Sir Reginald Craddock was anxious to dispel the gloom that sat upon his (speaker's) mind, he would give Bengal two Indian members of the Executive Council. He thought that considering the difficulties of the time the resolution should not be pressed.

Mr. Jinnah thought the pronouncement of Government was very satisfactory.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Dr. Sapru expressed gratitude to Government and to the members for their attitude towards the resolution. He was particularly indebted to the Home Member for announcing that the day's discussion would be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State. He withdrew the resolution.

The Council adjourned to the 28th instant.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

500 ENROLLED IN MADRAS MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

A recruiting meeting in connection with the Defence of India Force was held yesterday, at Gokhale Hall with Mrs. Besant in the chair. At the close of the meeting over five hundred names were enrolled of persons willing to volunteer provided conditions were favourable to Indians.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Commenting on the Indian Defence Force the "Statesman" doubts the necessity for introduction of the new measure. At least three months would elapse before the Service Companies were constituted and equipped by that time the great campaign in the western theatre would be well advanced. Continuing, the paper says that to introduce compulsory service for the sake of sending Home a small force which would arrive late seemed to be a needless disturbance of trade and commerce. The European population in India is the minimum required for the discharge of its duties, there is no reserve force of labour. In such circumstances the voluntary force, by virtue of its freedom and elasticity is exactly what is required and no great prescience is needed to foresee that compulsion would involve endless inconveniences without any corresponding results of practical value.

The "Englishman" welcomes the bill as being a sound and practical and statesmanlike attempt to adopt compulsory service to India. The bill satisfies at a very late hour in the day the great public desire and gives to British subjects in India an opportunity, however small, of playing a personal and useful part in the war.

The Indian Papers have not yet commented.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 22.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says the speeches of the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy dissipate many of the difficulties anticipated by the introduction of the measure.

GERMAN OR NOT?

Among the various interesting cases that have arisen in this country from persons of German parenatge claiming to be European British subjects is that of a photographer of Trimulgherry named Frankel, who charged a Parsi photographer, a business rival, with defamation on the ground that the latter had asserted he was a German. The Parsi was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 by the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad. Mr. Stuart Fraser, the Resident of Hyderabad, to whose court the Parsi appealed, has reversed the Cantonment Magistrate's judgment and ordered the fine, if paid, to be refunded. Mr. Fraser held that the Cantonment Magistrate was wrong in holding Frankel to be a British subject. Mr. Fraser said that a document, which the Cantonment Magistrate appeared to have regarded as copy of a birth certificate, showing Frankel was born in Edinburg, was in fact the true copy of a baptismal certificate which referred to a peson with a different name from that given by Frankel. There was no evidence, in spite of the discrepancy, to show that the person referred to in the certificate was Frankel, Counsel for Frankel had quoted a footnote to Halsbury's definition of an alien saying that "in some cases, notably in that of Germany, if a subject is absent for ten years from his country, he loses his nationality." Commenting on this Mr. Fraser said:—"The inference I am asked to draw is that Mr. Frankel, while now abandoning the claim which he made in the lower court to be a British subject, is not a German, but a person with no nationality at all. About this contention I cannot help remarking that in the light of what has become known since the war began, there is reason for doubting whether the German Government permits its subjects so easily to shed their German nationality. But for present purposes it is sufficient to say that this court has no cognisance of the law of Germany, and that according to the English law, by which respondent's status has to be determined, he is an alien, who, on such evidence as exists upon the record, must be deemed to be a German alien, since his father was a German and he never became naturalised as a British subject."

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

COMMEMORATION AT BARODA AND GODHRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 19.

A public meeting was held in the Maharaja Theatre, Baroda, under the auspices of the local Sewa Mandal to commemorate the second anniversary of the late Mr. Gokhale's death, when Mr. Justice Khandalawalla presided. The proceedings began with a patriotic song composed and sung by Mr. Lalit. Mr. I. K. Yajnik of the Servants of India Society, after referring to the deep and abiding sense of sorrow created by Mr. Gokhale's death, briefly dwelt on three aspects of his character:—(1) His sustained patriotism which never burnt so brightly in his heart as at the period of South African agitation, (2) his constructive attitude in political life which imbued him with a crushing sense of responsibility and which impelled him to study great problems wth care and labour and (3) his sympathetic understanding of the English life and character.

Prof. D. K. Karve of Poona, who followed, said that Mr. Gokhale cherished high ideals of social reform which he had followed in the case of his daughters. While some thought that great men were born and others believed that great men were made, Prof. Karve had no doubt that Mr. Gokhale achieved his lofty distinction preeminently by his incessant labour and perserverance. Though Mr. Gokhale was dead, his spirit was alive and the speaker exhorted all young men to incarnate it in themselves by following in his footsteps.

The President then dwelt at some length on Mr. Gokhale's selflessness, which stood in marked contrast to the selfishness of the average human beings. He then described several paths of service, namely, social and economic, moral and spiritual and advised all present to adopt one or more of these so that Mr. Gokhale's memory may be really kept alive.

AT GODHRA.

GODHRA, Feb. 19.

Never had the principal town of the benighted Panch Mahals District witnessed such a scene as was seen to-day when Mr. Mohandas K. Gandhi alighted at the railway platform at about 12 noon. Hindu and Mahomedan residents of the City had come in hundreds to receive the patriot and thousands literally swelled the narrow streets as Mr. Gandhi drove in his carriage. The whole route of procession was lined with beautiful buntings and the enthusiastic citizens had hung up "Torans" of all kinds viz., silks and cloths, pots and vessels, fruits and leaves. Flowers of silver and gold were showered on Mr. Gandhi by many eminent citizens and notably by Mr. Karimbhai Samsoodin. The number of stoppages for receiving "Pan Supari" on the way can be judged from the fact that Mr. Gandhi did not arrive at his destination till about 2 p.m.

A mass meeting was held in the evening at 5-30 p.m., in the extensive compound of a Wadi to commemorate the Gokhale anniversary when Mr. Gandhi took the chair. Messages of sympathy were received from several gentlemen, the most important of them being from Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, Mr. Jiwanlal V. Desai of Ahmedabad, Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji of Mombay and the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjapye of Poona.

Messrs. Mukaddum, Purshottamdas Vakil, Manilal H. Mehta, and Saraiya next spoke dwelling on Mr. Gokhale's career and patriotism.

Mr. Dalsukhbhai Vakil then moved a resolution appointing a committee in memory of the departed patriot to further the cause of education so dear to his heart.

MR. GANDHI ON THE NEW RELIGION OF PATRIOTISM.

After the resolution was supported and adopted Mr. Gandhi rose to deliver his presidential address. The first point he touched was the religious catholicity of Mr. Gokhale, who on one occasion rebuked a seeming "Sadhu" who drew a sharp line of difference between Hindus and Mahomedans. Religious convictions were fast dwindling in this country everywhere, but then another religion was developing and that was love of country. Mr. Gokhale cultivated this religion to the highest level—to the point where he laid down his life in the service of the Motherland. Mr. Gandhi dwelt in his own intimitable and impressive manner on two great qualities of Mr. Gokhale which should always go with patriotism: love of truth and fearlessness. While most people expressed opinions which would be palatable to the hearers, Mr. Gokhale always gave to the officials and the public the result of his mature studies and deliberation. Mr. Gandhi advised all officials high or low to take a leaf from the career of Mr. Gokhale who though highly placed in life as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council was always kind and gentle towards all his fellow countrymen. Mr. Gandhi remarked that the feeling of patriotism which pervaded thousands of men, young and old was running to waste like the river Ganges which flowed from the Himlayas into the Bay of Bengal for want of the sterling qualities of truthfulness and fearlessness. Finally, Mr. Gandhi urged the people of the city to support energetically the Committee which had been appointed to further the cause of eduaction in the district and thanked all who had given him such a magnificent and hearty welcome to the city.

A vote of thanks to the president and those who had organised the procession and the meeting concluded the function of the day.

It is understood that as at present arranged the Government of India offices will close in Delhi on the 27th March and reopen in Simla on the 29th March.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest has been reduced by one per cent and now stands at seven per cent.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 22.

Rain and snow has fallen along western Himalayas and a few falls of rain are reported from north-east India and extreme south of the Peninsula. Sonamarg had one and half inches; Srinagar, Dehra Dun and Narayanganj a half. Temperature has fallen in north-west, but is higher than usual over greater part of northern India.

Forecasts—Extension of rainfall into United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature remains higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature continues higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has become nearly normal; night temperature continues in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in slight excess at Malegaon and in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Two areas of low pressure are shown to-day, one being central over Lahore and the other in the neighbourhood of Jhansi; cloud has increased in the United Provinces and the extreme north. Karachi reports rough seas and a fresh wind and Dwarka slight seas and strong wind this morning. Temperature remains generally in excess to the north of latitude 23 dec. N.

A few showers may occur in the United Provinces and the north Punjab.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMB A

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	22	m 11 47	29 1	22	m 5 28	15 8
Fri.	23	m 0 10	30 6	23	m 6 16	14 13
		0 32a	29 6		6 26a	15 0
Sat.	24	m 0 46	30 5	24	m 6 54	14 6
		1 16a	29 5		7a 16	2
Sun.	25	m 1 22	29 7	25	m 7 33	14 9
		2 1a	28 9		7 47a	17 4
Mon.	26	m 1 59	28 6	26	m 8 13	15 4
		2 48a	27 8		8 28a	18 10
Tues.	27	m 2 37	27 3	27	m 8 54	16 4
		3 40a	26 6		9 15a	20 3
Wed.	28	m 3 17	25 9	28	m 9 39	17 5
		4 42a	25 4		10 16a	21 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 22 (Thursday)	„ 7h. 4m.	„ 6h. 42m.
„ 23 (Friday)	„ 7h. 3m.	„ 6h. 42m.
„ 24 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 2m.	„ 6h. 42m.
„ 25 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 1m.	„ 6h. 43m.
„ 26 (Monday)	„ 7h. 1m.	„ 6h. 43m.
„ 27 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 0m.	„ 6h. 43m.
„ 28 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 0m.	„ 6h. 44m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan.	30th	6h. 31.5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th	8h. 58.4m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	„	15th	7h. 23.2m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd February 1917 was 30·084 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .910 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "A South Indian" who is evidently anxious to meet in friendly intercourse his countrymen and take an interest in the affairs of the South Indian Club, may I suggest that he would have done well to take the trouble of paying a visit to the club and getting into touch with what is going on and what is being done for the well being and welfare of the South Indians in Bombay, before writing about it. If he had taken this course, he would have found as a pleasant surprise that the "Authorities" concerned—to use his own expression are as anxious as he is to welcome with open arms every South Indian resident in Bombay and gain his and every other South Indian's help and co-operation and that far from being a show run by "a few exclusively privileged persons," the club meant to be and is for all South Indians and its doors are quite wide open to everyone who cares to come in. We assure "A South Indian" that the "authorities" will gladly give all information if he will kindly pay visit to the Club and his absolutely mistaken ideas of the club, its constitution and method of work and his unfounded fears will all vanish when he is enlightened on them.—Yours etc.,

M. BALAGOPAL,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
South Indian Club.

Ramchandra Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, 21st Feb., 1917.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 23, 1917.

INDIA'S COAL SUPPLY.

Owing to the war Indian coal is being used in and outside India in place of British and other imported fuel. With an increasing demand in the country itself an opportunity has thus offered itself of permanently removing this competition by supplying good coal according to description and of increasing in time the exports to Colombo, the Straits, Sumatra and other consuming markets outside India. Besides this consideration, the important place which the coal industry occupies in contributing to the efficiency of belligerent countries for industrial and, above all, war purposes lends an absorbing interest to the Report on the Production and Consumption of Coal in India which the Department of Statistics has just issued. The object of the statistical tables presented in the report is to show in detail the available statistics relating to India's coal production, with special reference to imports, exports, consumption, prices, freights, and also with regard to the capital and labour employed in the coal mining industry of India. The report deals with the coal industry generally up to the end of the year 1915 and in some cases up to 1916 and as such, though it may have very little practical usefulness to those who are interested in the vicissitudes of the industry during the last few months and in the immediate future,—as a result of the emergencies of war,—there is no doubt that to those who have given thought to the question of the expansion of this industry and to its reaction on the general industrial development of the country, the statistical tables and the illuminating explanatory comments with which Mr. Findlay Shirras introduces them, will be found instructive and even interesting.

The history of coal production in India for instance, reveals interesting facts. One of the tables gives the quantity of coal produced in each province in India from 1878 to 1915 showing how, in spite of a steady increase both in production and consumption, the development of the coal resources of the country is as yet incomplete. The average total production in India during 1878-1880 was 987,000 tons; it increased to 2,758,000 tons during 1891-1895, to 4,750,000 tons during 1896-1900, to 7,627,000 tons during 1901-1905 During 1906-1910 the average reached the figure of 11,523,000 and during 1911-1915 15,440,000. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in British India and Hyderabad among the Indian States contribute the bulk of the output, the latter increasing its average production from 41,000 tons during 1886-1890 to 5,37,000 tons during 1911-1915 while the respective figures in the case of the former were 946,000 and 14,112,000. The total production in 1915 amounted to 17,104,000 tons or about 3.9 per cent. more than was produced in the previous year, the Raniganj field in Bengal and the Jherria field in Behar producing 85.5 per cent. and the Hyderabad fields contributing 7.1 per cent. of the total output of Indian coal. The total estimated value of the output in 1915 was Rs. 567 lakhs as against Rs. 586 lakhs in 1914, the average value per ton being Rs. 3-5 against the lowest hitherto recorded, namely, Rs. 2-8 in 1905 and the highest, Rs. 3-15, reached in the boom of 1908 when demand kept ahead of supply. Another interesting table is that which gives the total number of men, women and children employed in the coal mines during each of the last fifteen years. In 1901 the number of persons employed in this industry was 95,318. In 1915, 160,086 persons were employed as against 151,376 in 1914. Coal mining employs more labour than any other mining industry and there is every probability that it will continue to do so for many years. Mr. Findlay Shirras examines the statement generally made that compared with the efficiency of the collieries in other coal-producing countries, that of the Indian coal-miner is low. He gives a statement, showing the output per person employed (1) above and below ground and (2) below ground only, in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium and India, which seems to confirm the contention. But, as he himself points out, the comparisons are vitiated to some extent, because the figures given are for different years, and chiefly because not only do the conditions of the work below ground vary very greatly, but the proportion of persons employed above and below ground is different in different countries. In this connection it is interesting to recall that in his report for 1906-7, the Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. W. H. Pickering, paid a glowing tribute to the skill and intelligence of the Indian worker and observed that it was evident on every hand that the Indian was capable of acquiring considerable skill in most mining operations. We wish Mr. Findlay Shirras had gone a little closer into this matter and as a preliminary aid to its proper examination given us statistics regarding the average wage and conditions of life of a miner in this country and their bearing on his efficiency and regularity as a worker. "The Indian," to quote Mr. Pickering again,

"leaves his place in the jungle to come to the mines. The hut he has left is rough and poor enough, but it is built to his own design and is clearly a *home*. The quarters, which he will find in a coolie godowns in most mines, cannot be dignified by such a name. They are often substantially built, but no attention is paid to the tastes and desires of the tenants. In most cases, the almost necessary verandah is not provided. There is no shade of any kind. The Indian miner earns good wages, but to him money is not everything. He is sensible enough to consider comfort, and that is one reason which draws him back to his old home where he can take his ease in congenial surroundings."

The statistics regarding export of coal show that the bulk of the production is consumed in the country, exports in 1915 being in proportion of only one ton to about 23 tons produced and that on the whole, "the exports from 1907 have not shown that expansion which might have been anticipated, owing to the uncertain quality of the coal exported, high freights, and the primitive methods of shipment at the Calcutta docks resulting in heavy depreciation of coal." The state of the industry can be judged from the fact that there are seven companies which have paid large dividends regularly for a number of years, the rate per cent. ranging from 10 to 90, while in 1915, out of 100 companies in the share list with a paid-up capital of Rs. 550 lakhs, 49 declared no dividend. One paid a dividend of 100 per cent., one 90 per cent., one 80 per cent., one 50 per cent. one 46 3/7 per cent., two 40 per cent., each, one 32½ per cent., and the remainder from 2½ to 30 per cent. In this connection it is interesting to note that roughly one-third of the total quantity of coal produced in India is consumed by railways which compared with the state of things in Japan, India's great Eastern rival in this industry as in many others, is nearly three times as much, while the industrial consumption in Japan is much larger than that in India.

THE PUBLIC AND THE DEFENCE BILL.

The attitude adopted towards the Defence of India Force Bill by the press, European and Indian, as a whole is eminently gratifying and we have no doubt that in this matter the press correctly represents the feeling of the bulk of opinion in both communities. So far as we have been able to ascertain there is a genuine acquiescence in the measure of compulsion in the one community and a genuine desire to give the scheme a fair trial in the other. There is some dissatisfaction, apart from that at the disappointing nature of the statements of the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy on Wednesday regarding the constitution of the Indian units, that the Bill prescribes the duration of the Force for the period of the war and six months after. But we do not suppose this necessarily means any intention on the part of the Government to disband it at the end of that period, a prospect that would not at all consort with public sentiment. The Commander-in-Chief made it clear that the old volunteer system was to be scrapped once and for all and that it had been realised that a second line defence on the lines of the Territorial Force in England had become an essential requirement of the military system of the country. But it must be remembered that the present scheme is an emergency war measure and it will not be desirable but probably absolutely necessary to revise it after the war is over in order to place it on a lasting and useful basis,—a force of an elastic character which, while providing the requirements of peace time will expand and fill the place of an automatic reserve to the first line in war. The whole scheme is, of course, a great experiment in which so much has to be tested without any past experience or present basis to go upon that much is, of necessity, to be left to the ability and good sense of those who will have to work it out. But we trust that the non-official members, whose duty it will be to protect the interests of the public in Select Committee, will see that as much as possible under the circumstances is definitely prescribed and codified before the Bill becomes an act. India has had some nasty experiences of acts which enable the publication of rules which thenceforward have the effect of law and it is essential that as little as possible should be left to chance or the whim of those who will be entrusted with the drawing up of rules under this Act.

A very painful effect has already been produced by the attitude taken up in the matter of this measure by certain journals which claim to represent the views of the European community. Whatever may be the soundness of their claim on other questions we are convinced that on this they are hopelessly out of touch with the real opinion of the community which as we have said has cheerfully acquiesced in the need for compulsion. There are no doubt a few disgruntled and unpatriotic persons ready to sneer at the idea of an Indian volunteer force and to grumble at the least prospect of any interference with their money-grubbing existence. We observe that "The Statesman" remains quite unabashed and actually protests against the measure as being unnecessary and an unjustifiable interference with trade interests. The grounds on which it bases the former contention are of course quite childish and unrelated to every lesson of the past two-and-a-half years. As for the second ground of objection it is better, perhaps, to treat it with contempt; it is difficult to speak of the advancement of such arguments against the measure with patience. "The Statesman," however, is not alone. The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" is with it. He sneers at the future of the Indian force and whines at the idea of himself and his friends being asked to "do their bit." The passage is worth quoting as an example of a class of mind that, while always ready to lecture its betters on loyalty, is absolutely deficient in genuine patriotism. It contains as much concentrated indecency as can be crowded into a small space. Our only regret is that the writer though his identity is fairly well-known, remains anonymous:—

Volunteering for Indians will not greatly affect our Indian commercial community. There may be a rush of Parsees to volunteer and the Mahrattas may not be slow to take up arms for home defence, but you will not get any Bhattias, Bunias, Marwaries, Khojas and Memons in the ranks. These are our merchants and traders, and there has not been a soldier among them for two centuries or more. They have gradually elbowed the Britisher out of the marketplace. To them the Neutral or the Jap is equally acceptable as long as he does business with a spice of chicane. I cannot believe that Lord Chelmsford and his Council seriously considered the effect of conscription on the British Commercial Community in India or we would not have had the airy and futile speech of Wednesday last. We all admit that it is the duty of every Briton to serve the Empire in the present crisis, but not for the benefit of grasping Neutrals who cower to Germany, or of ambitious Allies, who use our plight to extend their commerce on the Teutonic plan. If the Compulsion Bill were accompanied by a Bill prohibiting the foreign exploitation of India, there would be no cause for complaint. But there will be no Indian clamour for such a measure, and that is enough for the Government to continue in its favourite pastime of bungling through at the expense of the Briton.

Notes of the Day.

The Pinch of War.

That the war is entering upon a decisive phase is generally realized, but how acute that phase must be is brought home to one by noting the particulars of war distress throughout Europe which Reuter has cabled. Food and fuel restrictions are becoming a normal arrangement. Newspapers in France, we are told, now consist of single sheets and Holland does without them altogether one day in the week. Neutrals must obviously suffer in the matter of coal. In Rome coal costs 16 sterling a ton, while Scandinavia has had to economise by restricting the hours during which schools, churches and facteries can remain open. Meat and bread tickets have been in vogue for sometime. Sweden has now introduced sugar and soap cards.

The Navy's Work.

The general prospect, in short, whether for belligerent or neutral, is gloomy. That the privations and hardships must increase rather than decrease during the next few months goes without saying. The threats of submarinism have not been without their effect on the smaller neutrals. There is great distress in Spain already, it is stated, owing to stoppage of industries, and the pinch is being felt all round. There cannot be any doubt that Great Britain, as is stated in Reuter's cable, is best served in all respects. Throughout the course of the war it has been a notable fact that in relation to all the belligerents Great Britain has suffered least from shortage of every description. This is the more significant and satisfactory from the fact that Great Britain receives a considerable proportion of her supplies from outside. That is a tribute to the efficacy and efficiency of the Navy. It is only part of the great silent work which it has been doing from day to day.

Popularising the War Loan

The Directors and Manager of the Central Bank of India Ltd., who presented the shareholders at their annual meeting yesterday with a most gratifying report of the Bank's progress during the past year, are to be congratulated on their patriotic enterprise in being the first in the field among the established banks with the announcement of a popular scheme for investment in the War Loan on the instalment system. Any announcement of details of the scheme must of course await the disclosure of the terms of the loan, but it is gratifying to learn that the management of this bank have taken time by the forelock and are getting ready to do their part in bringing the loan within the reach of the man of limited resources. It is to be hoped this move for popularising the loan will be followed up by the other banks.

A Mysterious Commission.

There has been a good deal of public interest in the proceedings of the "Commission of Inquiry" into the physical, social, educational and moral influence of the cinema, to which reference has already been made in these columns. Many people have been not unnaturally under the impression that this so-called "Commission" had some sort of official origin or sanction. Such is not the case. The "Commission", according to the preliminary announcement, was appointed by "the National Council of Public Morals" upon the petition of various societies representing the film trade. "Truth" which has some interesting light to throw upon the gentleman who originated this "Council of Morals" remarks very appropriately that these societies representing the film trade, are presumably more interested in the success of their business than in its physical, social and educational influences and why the cinema trade should have thought it desirable to petition the "National Council of Public Morals" for an enquiry instead of the Home Office or the Education Department, is somewhat of a mystery.

The Rev. James Marchant.

It is equally mysterious why so many gentlemen of light and leading should have accepted appointments from the "National Council" on the "Commission." The "Council", as "Truth" points out is a very one-horse, or one-man, affair.

It owes its existence to a reverend gentleman named James Marchant, whose apostolic career has been exceedingly varied. He appears to have commenced life as a Rationalist, and shortly afterwards to have blossomed out as a lecturer for the Christian Evidence Society. He next joined the Anglo-Benedictine Order, where he was known as Brother James. He was excommunicated by Father Ignatius, whom he thereafter virulently attacked. Later he seems to have been a sort of lay-reader in Presbyterian churches, and, after a brief connection with the Barnardo Homes, he was employed for a while by the National Vigilance Association. He left the association in 1908 to start a similar movement on his own account, called "The National Purity Crusade." A couple of years later the "Crusade" became the National Council of Public Morals.

Who are the "Council."

Where Mr. Marchant got his Holy Orders from, continues "Truth" is not quite clear.

In "Who's Who" for 1913 he described himself as having been "consecrated for the work of public morals" in the Dean's Chapel, Westminster, by the Lord Bishop of Durham and the Rev. F. B. Meyer, but this consecration in later editions is altered to "dedicated to the work of the National Council of Public Morals in the private chapel of the Dean of Westminster Abbey." Whatever this mysterious ceremony was, it does not seem to give him any right to dub himself "Reverend."

The personnel of the "Council" also seems to be a mystery. It has a distinguished President and a great array of distinguished Vice-Presidents but of the Council itself there is no list. "Truth" suggests that before proceeding futher with their investigations the "Commission" should make some enquiry as to the constitution of the "National Council."

The Health of the City.

The deterioration in the conditions of health, which becomes more and more evident with the progress of the season about this time of the year, took a sharp turn last week, the general death-rate jumping up from 29.94 to 33.55. There was an increase of as many as 68 deaths over the returns of the previous week. Plague and diseases of the respiratory system were mainly responsible for the heavier mortality, the former registering 26 attacks and 22 deaths, or 6 attacks and 7 deaths more than in the previous week, and the latter 267 deaths as against the previous 220. In the corresponding week of last year plague mortality stood at 27 while the mean of the corresponding week of the past quinquennium was 19. Last week small-pox registered 13 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 2 deaths, while cholera continued to be absent. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows: malarial fever 3, enteric 2, other fevers 27, tubercular diseases 7, diarrhoea 25 and dysentry 13. The number of live births during the week was 385, while there were also 36 still-births and 3 premature births.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies hunted with the Bombay Hounds yesterday morning.

H. H. The Rao of Cutch yesterday visited his Excellency at the Secretariat.

H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior and Colonel Wagle dined at Government House yesterday.

H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon accompanied by the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Miss Egerton, Mr. J. Crerar, Private Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain C. M. Rigby, Surgeon, and Captains A. K. MacEwan and the Earl of Lathom, A. D. C's., left Grant Road Station by Special Train at 10-30 yesterday evening for Baroda.

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by the Hon. Sir Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, of his office as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Bombay last night for Ahmedabad.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has received the sum of Rs. 400 from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, being the twelfth instalment owing to there being no consumption of champagne at Government House.

The Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, leaves Calcutta on tour on March 10th. He will visit Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Jhansi and Cawnpore returning to Calcutta on March 20th.

GERMANS UNDER 46.

MEDICAL RE-EXAMINATION ORDERED IN HAMBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 22.

The Berlin "Mittags Zeitung" says medical re-examination of males born after September 7th 1870, hitherto regarded as permanently unfit, has been ordered in Hamburg.

BRITISH SEIZURES IN GUEUDECOURT.

RUPTURE BETWEEN U. S. AND AUSTRIA IMMINENT.

BRITISH SEIZURES NEAR GUEUDECOURT.

TRENCHES RAIDED IN YPRES.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 22.

A British communiqué says we seized a portion of trenches north-eastward of Gueudecourt and entered trenches on a 650 yards front southward of Armentieres, penetrating deeply and inflicting many casualties.

We raided the trenches south-eastward of Ypres on a 500 yards front, reaching the supporting line. Many were killed, mine shafts and dugouts destroyed and 114 prisoners taken. The total prisoners taken during the day numbered 184. Our casualties were light.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING IN BUTTE DE MESNIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 22.

A French communiqué records reciprocal cannonading in the region of Butte de Mesnil and on the right of the Meuse near the Caurieres Wood and Bezonvaux.

HOME-GROWN WHEAT AND OATS.

MINIMUM PRICES GUARANTEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Government has decided to guarantee minimum prices for home-grown wheat and oats for three years after the war.

RESTRICTION ON IMPORTS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT TO BE MADE TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 22.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that Mr. Lloyd George's statement of the Government's policy for the restriction of imports has been postponed until the 23rd instant.

PLYMOUTH CLOSED TO NEUTRAL SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 23

The "London Gazette" announces that Plymouth is closed to neutral ships.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

A small British steamer, Brigade and the sailing-ship, Centurion have been sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 23.

The only ship sunk yesterday was the Newfoundland fishing-schooner Mayola.

LOSS OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

The following official communiqué has been issued to the Press:—

"Loss of s.s. Worcestershire was due probably either to a mine or an internal explosion. All passengers and all but three of the crew were saved."

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

SCOPE OF WORK OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Feb. 22.

The Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy propose to report later on the question of wider range of customs duties, also on the question as to how far the Dominions could be met by granting them subsidies instead of tariff preferences. It will be necessary to examine closely the effect of imposing duties upon articles used for manufacturing purposes in Britain, especially in connection with the export trades and shipping and shipbuilding industries. The special position of India, Egypt and Sudan, also British commercial treaty obligations and the effect of the proposed policy upon the interests of countries with which our trade relations are specially important, must be considered.

AUSTRIA AND SUBMARINISM.

THE U. S DEMAND.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 22.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says the American request in Vienna for a statement of Austria's standpoint regarding submarinism leaves no doubt that diplomatic rupture will follow.

TO PROTECT SEAMEN AND SHIPS.

WILSON REQUESTS FULL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

It is authoritatively stated that President Wilson, while not asking the Congress for declarations of war, will request full powers to protect American seamen and ships against submarining. This procedure is similar to that followed prior to the Spanish-American war.

"YARROW DALE" PRISONERS.

RELEASE DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

A Note was despatched to Berlin on Monday demanding the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners owing to the absence of a satisfactory response to the previous inquiry. No time limit is fixed.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 23.

An official telegram from Berlin says that the Americans on board the Yarrowdale were released after Germany had been officially informed that the German ships in America had not been confiscated and that their crews had not been interned.

BILL FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING IN U. S.

TO BE INTRODUCED BY WAR SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 22.

After conferring with the President, the War Secretary announced that he was about to send to the Congress a universal military training bill.

U. S. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

AMENDING BILL FOR 50 MORE SUBMARINES AGREED TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 22.

The Naval Committee of the Senate has agreed to the amendment of the Naval Appropriation Bill proposing construction of fifty additional submarines for the Pacific coast.

LORD R. CECIL ON SUBMARINISM.

NO EFFECT ON IMPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 22.

Lord Robert Cecil interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, said submarinism had hitherto had very little effect upon the imports of the United Kingdom but had interfered to some extent with the trade of the neutrals. Some Scandinavian and Dutch trans-Atlantic boats were now afraid to call at the United Kingdom ports in order to be searched and thus avoid the trouble of a search at sea. The British Government had consequently arranged for such ships to be searched at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

WAR LOAN.

FURTHER ISSUE IN PREMIUM BONDS.

THE CHANCELLOR ON ITS PROPRIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he had an open mind on the question of propriety of issuing a further loan in the form of premium bonds but legislation would be necessary.

NATIONAL BANK CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 22.

The National Bank of India and constituents have subscribed £3,600,000 to the War Loan, including £2,600,000 new money.

WEST PERTHSHIRE BYE-ELECTION.

A COALITIONIST RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Feb. 22.

Colonel Stirling-Keir, Coalitionist, has been returned unopposed for West Perthshire.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

INVESTED WITH G. C. B.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

The King to-day invested Sir William Robertson with the G.C.B.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS IN DORNAVATRA.

RUSSIANS DISPERSE ENEMY RECONNAISANCES IN FOCSANI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 22.

A Roumanian communiqué, dated the 19th instant says there has been weak cannonading and patrol encounters on the whole front north of Dornavatra.

The enemy furiously bombarded with gas shells the Russian positions north-west of Focsani. The Russians dispersed the reconnaissances in this region.

WARNING TO VESSELS TO AND FROM NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

MUST CALL AT BRITISH OR ALLIED PORTS FOR SEARCH,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 22.

An Order in Council is gazetted enacting that in view of the German submarinism, unless vessels bound to and from neutral countries adjacent to Germany call at British or Allied ports in order to be searched, they shall, until contrary be established, be deemed to be carrying enemy goods and will be liable to capture and condemnation, but ships calling at British or Allied ports for examination shall not be presumed to be carrying enemy goods and shall not be condemned merely because they are carrying enemy goods.

MAINTENANCE OF FOOD SUPPLY.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO TAKE OVER LAND COMPULSORILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 22.

The Press Bureau states that the Board of Agriculture will empower the local authorities to take over land compulsorily for allotment purposes with a view to maintaining food supply.

NAVAL ESTIMATES IN COMMONS.

ANTI-SUBMARINE DEPARTMENT CREATED.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS

APPEAL TO THE NATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 22.

In the Commons Sir Edward Carson introducing naval estimates of unspecified amount said that the House was asked to vote for 400,000 men. Up to October last 8,000,000 men had been moved oversea, with only one or two untoward incidents besides 9,500,000 tons of explosives and war material. Since the war the Navy had examined 25,874 ships.

Submarining was a gave problem which had not yet been solved, but he was confident that the measures which were being devised would gradually greatly mitigate its seriousness.

An Anti-Submarine Department had been established composed of the best and experienced men. The number of armed merchantmen had increased by over 47 per cent in the last two months and their arming was being improved weekly. 69 Allied and neutral steamers each of over a thousand tons, totalling 201,000 tons, had been sunk in the first 18 days of December. 65 of tonnage of 182,523 had been sunk during the same period in January and 89 of tonnage of 268,631, during the same period in February. Altogether 118 and 91 and 134 vessels had been sunk in these periods. From February 1st to February 18th, 6,176 ships had arrived at and 5,873 had left the United Kingdom. It was estimated that there were 3,000 ships in the danger zone at one time.

Sir Edward Carson mentioned that 75 per cent of the armed and 24 per cent of the unarmed merchantmen had escaped after the attacks. He announced that the arrivals and departures in the United Kingdom would henceforth be published, also the names of the ships which were attacked and escaped. Sir Edward Carson stated that the German submarine losses were not published because the policy of secrecy was most distasteful to the enemy also the Admiralty did not know whether the submarine had been destroyed for certain. The fact that we had 40 encounters with submarines during February was an enormous achievement. Regarding the fate of these submarines, the official reports showed every degree from certainty to improbability. He selected as an instance of certainty, the case of the capture of a submarine with its crew by a destroyer and mentioned as a case of uncertainty, the case where an airship droped a bomb just where a submarine had immediately previously submerged. Regarding shipbuilding Sir Edward Carson declared that no single slip would be unoccupied during the coming months while steps had been taken to reconcile the competing claims of warships and merchantmen.

He appealed to the nation to consent to restrictions on imports in order to make the Admiralty's task the easier.

THE PRIZE COURT.

CLAIM OF E 14 DISALLOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Prize Court has disallowed the claim of the submarine E14 in respect of the Turkish transport but has allowed its claim in respect of the gunboat.

GERRARD LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

Mr. Gerard has left here for Spain en route for America. He received an ovation.

ESPIONAGE BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Senate has passed the Espionage Bill by 60 votes to 10. It provides for comprehensive powers and drastic penalties.

AMERICAN CONSULS IN GERMANY.

ARRIVAL IN SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

The American Consuls in Germany have arrived here after many days of delay and petty annoyances by German officials.

There is no news regarding the American Consuls in Belgium.

GERMAN OPERATIONS AT VERDUN.

SERIOUS REVERSES.

HINDENBURG'S ORDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that a copy of the Order by Hindenburg, which has been captured, states:—Operations at Verdun in October and December are serious and regrettable reverses. Incapable officers must be ruthlessly removed. The number of prisoners is unusually large for German troops. Some evidently surrendered without offering serious resistance and without suffering heavy losses. This shows that the moral of some troops was low. The reason for this must be most carefully investigated and the old spirit of the German infantry must be revived by training and most strict drill *inter alia*. This matter is of vital importance.

FIGHT AT DEVERLOO.

32 KILLED AND 200 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MAASTRICHT, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

The newspaper "Les Nouvelles" says that a sanguinary fight between the Bavarians and the Prussians occurred at the Deverloo Camp last week and 32 men were killed and 200 wounded.

ARREST OF GERMAN SPIES

BOGUS JOURNALISTS TO COLLECT INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2 a.m., Feb. 23.

A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of two men on a charge of conspiring to obtain maps and photographs and other military information concerning Great Britain, which was to be sent to the United States and thence to Germany. It is understood that fifteen men are involved who went to Britain, masquerading as journalists, in order to collect information.

SUBMARINE SPARE PARTS DISCOVERED.

THREE GERMANS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

It is officially announced that a buoy containing 31 cases with spare parts for German submarines has been discovered in the vicinity of Carthagena.

Three Gemrans have been arrested.

SCARCITY OF FOODSTUFFS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior in a proclamation admits that the frost has completely stopped the supply of potatoes, stocks of which are certain to be exhausted before the new harvest. This has strained the weak available stocks of corn owing to the necessity of distributing flour in great cities.

He therefore orders the rural authorities to take severe measures to compel the farmers to supply foodstuffs.

PRISONERS AS FARM LABOURERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Representative of the Government informed the Reichstag Committee that 750,000 prisoners of war were employed as farm labourers and their number would be increased. The garrisons in occupied territories would be employed on the farms.

COLOMBIAN TREATY.

INDEMNITY NOT RATIFIED THIS SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has decided that the Colombian Treaty indemnifying Colombia for the loss of the Panama cannot be ratified this session, despite the letter from President Wilson urging its ratification as an act of justice and "because it is possible that we shall need in the immediate future, all friends we can secure in Central America, where our interests are critical."

AN "EYESORE" IN CHOWPATTY.

GYMKHANA BOATING SHED OBJECTED TO.

SIR IBRAHIM ON MUNICIPAL POWER.

LATE MR. AMIRUDDIN TYEBJEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The major portion of the time was occupied in the discussion of the shed put up by the Bombay Gymkhana on the Chowpatty, which was considered to be an eyesore. After a good deal of discussion Mr. Cowasji's motion was passed in this regard. The Corporation also passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Amirudin Tyebji

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to a corrugated iron shed erected on the Chowpatty sands opposite the passenger level crossing and he be requested to inform the Corporation how it came to be erected there, whether in his opinion it is not an eyesore, and whether any steps can now be taken to get it removed."

Mr. Cowasji said that many of the members must have noticed the corrugated iron shed on the chowpatty, and it was made of old corrugated sheets. He said something must be done to remove it. Nature had done everything to beautify the town, and they must not undo nature's work. They found a dirty ugly structure on the foreshore. He thought the Bombay Gymkhana should find another place for their structure, and it was time for the Corporation to protest. He had heard that the Port Trust had sanctioned the structure on the sands, but he should like to know how they came to sanction it. Mr. Mody had also given notice of a similar motion, but he thought they must have full information on the subject before going to Government. He thought his motion was better, and it was very outrageous to have a shed of this ugly character on the public sands and he wished it was anywhere else but in this prominent position.

Dr. Botlewalla seconded.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said if it was an eyesore, they should better have a nicer shed, more aesthetic. It was a very cheap way of speaking, but it did not commend itself to him. Those who had made it ugly might be made to better it but this was wasting of breath. He thought the Corporation was responsible for making the city ugly.

Mr. Mody said if Mr. Cowasji's motion had made Mr. Wadia lose his breath, his own motion might kill him. He thought Mr. Cowasji's motion very feeble, as the Commissioner's attention must have already been drawn to the shed. The question was not how it came to be there; the fact was it was there. He would much rather prefer the opinion of the Corporation, to that of the Commissioner. If it was an eyesore the Corporation could say so very well. In the former case the only logical course for them was to make a representation. It was no use delaying the matter in gathering information, as there might be six month's delay. Regarding Mr. Wadia's suggestion that they should not remove it, he said it was an outrageous thing to build such a hideous structure near the foot-path where so many people were taking exercise. He therefore moved an amendment in the form of his motion:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the unsightly structure which is in the course of erection on the Chowpatty foreshore opposite the level crossing should be removed to some other place, as from its position it greatly affects the amenities of the locality and that the Commissioner be requested to make a representation to Government accordingly."

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, seconding, said that when the fish market was there both Indians and Europeans had objected to it and it was removed from that part of the shore, but now this eyesore had been erected on that very site.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain, said he hoped that a sportsman like Mr. Cowasji and Mr. Mody would not like to shut out a sport like boating. He thought the old plot where the shed was formerly must have been occupied by the P. W. D., but he imagined that it was a temporary structure, and he did not pretend it was not an eyesore. He supported Mr. Cowasji's motion, because he wanted to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the structure. The market was not an eyesore but a nose-sore as it smelt horribly. He asked them to consider twice before stopping a sport in which many people took great interest.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said he supported Mr. Cowasji's motion, but he thought the motion should also include all other eyesores in Bombay. For instance in Colaba in the midst of a residential quarter there was a cutchra house, and he hoped all these eyesores would be removed.

QUESTION OF MUNICIPALITY'S POWER.

Sir Ibrahim said every member had admitted that the structure was an eyesore. The question for him to consider was what

(CContinued on page 8.)

PANJAB'S BAN ON MR. TILAK AND MR. PAL.

CROWDED PROTEST MEETING.

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

INSULT TO PEOPLE'S TRIBUNES.

EXECUTIVE VAGARIES.

A public meeting was held yesterday under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Bombay,, to protest against the order passed by the Punjab Government under the Defence of India Act, prohibiting Mr. B. G. Tilak and Mr. B. C. Pal from entering their province. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided. The hall was crowded and many were unable to obtain admission.

Mr. Tuljapurkar, proposing that Mr. B. G. Horniman be requested to take the chair, said they had met there on a very grave and solemn occasion and it was essential that they should have as their chairman, a man endowed with strong nerves and with enthusiasm. He was sure they would agree with him that they could not have chosen a wortheir person to preside at the meeting than Horniman (Loud cheers). He would not even put the prefix "Mr." before his name but simply call him Horniman for they all liked and respected him. If they interpreted the word in the vernacular style it meant a "man of horns" (Laughter). Horniman was a man who could put opposition on the horns of a dilemma (laughter) and could take the bull by the horns (laughter).

The seconder of the proposition said that Mr. Horniman was one of those rare Englishmen who not only thought like Indians but felt like Indians (cheers).

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman thanked the proposer and seconder for the kind way in which they had spoken of him. But while he regarded it as a great honour that he should be told that he came there because he thought and felt like an Indian he would like to say that the reason he was there was that he claimed to think and feel like an Englishman (cheers) and it was his conviction that when they got the right sort of Englishmen and the right sort of Indians they felt and thought in the same way. Apart from that, he came there not because it was any pleasure to preside on such an occasion, but because it was a meeting of protest against an action of Government in this country which all should regard with the greatest disapproval. It was no pleasure to him to join in a protest of this character, the protest was necessary and he therefore joined in it with all his heart and soul. He was sure they were all as tired as he was of these continued meetings of protest against the actions of the executive. But if there was any idea that the public of Bombay, and the public of India were likely to be the first to be tired out in this process of provoking protest on one side and protesting on the other he would assure the provokers that the public would outlast them and they would continue to protest against every such arbitrary executive act as had brought them there that evening. (Cheers.) In the first place they had met to protest against an injustice that had been done to and an insult that had been cast upon a public man of this Presidency whom they all regarded with reverence and admiration; a public man who, whatever the authorities might think of him, was trusted by the people, and who held the adhesion of the public in a way in which he thought no other public man in this Presidency did. (Applause.) It was their duty to protest when a man who was a recognised public leader, was told in a public official document that he was about to act in a way that was calculated to endanger the public safety. (Cheers.) Secondly, there was the principle of the infringement of a great public right the infringement of the right of every individual in this country to follow his course as a free citizen, as a free subject of the King-Emperor, to go where he liked, when he liked and to say what he liked, provided he kept within the bounds of the law. (Cheers.) If the condition of the country had really reached such a stage that the Government felt it necessary to tell a man beforehand, instead of after he had done, what he was going to do that he was going to endanger the peace of the country, or endanger the administration of the country, and that therefore his movements must be restricted, it would have to be supposed that the administration had reached the stage of bankruptcy. (Loud cheers.) And that very fact would be the greatest argument in favour of the great change in the form of administration which they all wished to see. He did not know whether some of them remembered that many years ago when Lord Salisbury was in charge of Foreign Affairs, he deliberately gave an answer in the House of Lords, which in the interests of the State he thought it right to give, but which he knew at the time, was not true. For some years it became the habit in politics in England to call statements of that kind "Salisburys" and not by their proper name. The document issued by the Punjab Government, suggested that a certain class of statement in India would have to be called "Sir Michael O'Dwyers." (Laughter.) It was stated in the orders that the Lieut.-Governor had reasonable grounds to believe that Messrs. Tilak and Pal intended visiting the Punjab. Now they had these gentlemen's deliberate assertions that such a statement was entirely devoid of truth, that they had no intention of visiting the Punjab. How then could these "reasonable" grounds exist. The Lieut.-Governor should be called upon to state publicly how he came to believe himself to be in possession of such "reasonable grounds" as led him to cast a slur of a most abominable character upon two public men. (Cheers.)

But let them suppose that there was this intention on the part of Messrs. Tilak and Pal; and supposing it was their intention to go there to carry on in the Punjab the political propaganda of the Home Rule League. He would ask, what then? When the Government of Bombay thought that Mr. Tilak was acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety they took him before a magistrate, and then to the High Court and got the ruling of the highest tribunal in the Presidency. And what did they find? They found that the conduct of Mr. Tilak, who was supposed to be acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety, was declared by the High Court of Bombay to be legitimate and proper. (Cheers.) And what had been the result? Mr. Tilak had ever since then been acting in the same manner that the Government of Bombay believed to be prejudicial to public safety. And he would ask the Government whether the public safety in this province had on account of that been found to have ever been in danger? (Loud cheers.) And since the Government of Bombay believed Mr. Tilak was acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety, he (Mr. Tilak) had visited other provinces and behaved in the same manner yet nothing untoward had resulted. The areas he had visited, remained loyal and peaceful. He (the speaker) enquired then why the Government of the Punjab thought that public safety would be endangered if Mr. Tilak went to that province. It was his (the speaker's) conviction that if Mr. Tilak did go to the Punjab for the purpose of his propaganda, the propagation of Home Rule on the lines of the resolution of the National Congress, so far from his presence being prejudicial to public safety he would be establishing a new assurance for public safety. (Cheers.) If the Government of the Punjab had looked at the matter from a different angle of vision they would have realised this fact. They knew that there had been trouble and revolutionary activity in the Punjab, but Sir Charles Cleveland and other authorities had told them that it was due to the good sense, loyalty and sanity of the people of the Punjab that such revolutionary activity there had been frustrated. (Cheers.) Then how could the Government of the Punjab now say to the people of that province that their loyalty and sanity was so poor a thing that they could not be allowed with safety to listen to Mr. Tilak? (Laughter and cheers.) It was an insult to the people of the Punjab to say so. He (the speaker) said with the deepest conviction that if anything were calculated to strengthen the sanity and loyalty of the people of the Punjab against any revolutionary activities, it was to be found in the propaganda preached by Mr. Tilak of self-government within the Empire on the lines laid down by the National Congress (cheers), which when placed before the people in speeches of reasoned and logical argument was likely to have a far greater effect in persuading some of those misguided young men who were responsible for revolutionary activity in Bengal and the Punjab of the better course of working in a constitutional way for self-government under the aegis of the British flag than by all the repressive measures which they could go on passing for a hundred years. (Loud cheers.)

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

They wanted to know where they stood in this matter. They found Mr. Tilak and Mr. Pal who were advocates of the propaganda of the Indian National Congress. When the Congress met in Lucknow they found that the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces went to this Congress and expressed his sympathy with its objects and generally patted it on the back. But when the leaders of this Congress went about the country preaching the propaganda of the Congress that had met with the approval of the Lieut.-Governor of one province they found the Lieut.-Governor of another province coming down with prohibitory orders and saying they should not do that. They felt that it was time to appeal to H. E. the Viceroy to say whether the Government of India approved of these executive vagaries or were going to allow people to exercise their free rights. They did not want to be patted on the back on one occasion and hit in the eye on the next.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of citizens of Bombay views with strong disapproval and grave concern, the action that has been taken under the Defence of India Act by several Provincial Governments against recognised political leaders of the country, as exemplified in the recent orders of the Punjab Government prohibiting Lokmaniya Tilak and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal from entering that Province.

"It regards such measures as not only an unjustifiable restriction of the liberty of his Majesty's subjects which could be excused only on the ground of grave danger to the State, but as a serious and groundless interference with the conduct of legitimate and constitutional political propaganda; and being convinced that the repeated use of the provisions of the Act, as those here instanced, is calculated to exasperate public feeling and give rise to a serious situation in the country, it urges upon the Government of India the immediate necessity of enquiring into the matter with a view to having these orders rescinded and providing safeguards against the improper use of the Act.

"And in view of the statements of Lokmaniya Tilak and Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal that they had at no time had any intention of visiting the Punjab and that the Lieutenant-Governor in his address stated that he had reasonable grounds for believing that they did so intend, this meeting urges that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab should be called upon, in the public interest, to explain how he came to be misled into accepting erroneous information upon which was thereby based an injurious and unfounded slur upon the character of two well-known public men."

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that even the worst culprits were given an opportunity of proving their innocence before a tribunal of justice and he therefore did not understand why in a civilised country like India persons should be prohibited from entering a province, by a stroke of the pen at the sweet will of the authorities of that province. Even a hawker could not be hauled up or sentenced without evidence being produced against him. The Act under which these orders were passed should either be repealed or amended.

MR. J. A. BAPTISTA.

Mr. J. A. Baptista said when he first heard of the order he thought it was a practical joke, but then he found that the order was form the Lieutenant-Governor against a Chitpavan Brahmin. The Chitpavan Brahmin seemed to be red rag to a Spanish bull.

The Defence of India Act was for the purpose of the defence of India, but public safety was not public peace. The safety could only be endangered by a revolutionary propaganda. There was no man who was not anxious to maintain the safety of India against foreign people. They did not object to the powers which had been conferred upon the Government, but they objected to their abuse by them. The people of India asked the Government to go even further: they asked them to use the man power of India, but the ways of Government were more mysterious than the ways of Providence. When the people were enthusiastic they (Government) threw cold water upon them and brought men from Canada and other countries to defend them.

They had issued orders against Bal, Pal and only Lal now remained. Were the public satisfied with this kind of solicitude for the safety of the public? This was a flagrant abuse of the power conferred upon the Government, for Tilak never intended going to the Punjab, and he had sent a telegram to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab that his information was absolutely false. These *exparte* orders were a standing menace and danger to public liberty, and they also inflicted a great wrong upon the persons to whom the orders were addressed.

He feared that the Lieut.-Governor must have been misled by somebody in his information. It was an injury to Mr. Tilak, to the Punjab and to India as a whole and the enormity of the order was great. The condition of the Punjab must have been in a terrible state that the safety could be endangered by an old gentleman of 60 years. The Lieutenant-Governor must have been sitting on a volcano. Sir Charles Cleveland had said that the German plans were frustrated by the sanity of the people of the Punjab. There was no man more idolised than Mr. Tilak, who had received reception of a kind which kings could well envy and he was a tribune of the people.

The Government should say what they meant and if they were opposed to the Home Rule propaganda. Then they could know where they were and what to do. But after having said it was a legitimate propaganda they should not act in the manner they have done. It was no use to put down the forces of nationalism for the national honour of the country would never tolerate such things, which only slaves should suffer. They would not suffer such arbitrary orders for they were not slaves (cheers).

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who had an enthusiastic reception, said, she had come there because it had been said that it was not proper that the Indian women should come out of their seclusion and join their men in matters which looked like masculine. And such a charge had been brought against her by the leaders of this Presidency (shame). Why were these politicians not in the hall to join in the protest? She was a woman who loved her mother country and when the battle cry was raised she left the pots and pans that belonged to the womanhood.

She was not a politician concerned with party politics. She had no personal considerations, she protested not because Tilak was a friend of hers, or Pal was her foster-father She stood there to protest for the sake of the principles of justice on which alone could national life be built and the authority of any Government sustained. She stood there to protest with every nerve, every muscle and every drop of her blood and most fervently, because they were not slaves, and they refused to be slaves. Every conquerer that had come to this country had trusted them, and were they to be told in the twentieth century that they were not to be trusted?

Those who had been to the Congress at Lucknow must have realised how firmly the whole of India was united, and those two men had received the most magnificent ovation of all the public leaders which showed what a hold they had upon the Indian Public. At the Lucknow meeting they must remember that Musalmans had joined with Hindus, and the united people welcomed this great man who had suffered martyrdom for the cause of the people, and whose heart was beating for them. Were their people dangerous in a province whose people were now fighting in Mesopotamia and other places for the Empire; were they to be told that they were not fit to hear these persons? Who could have been better recruiting sergeants than these two? It was an insult to say so, not only to these gentlemen, who were the tribunes of the people, but to the whole of India.

She protested not because it was an insult to Tilak and Pal, but because the order embodied an insult to the people of India whose loyalty was broad-based on their heart, loyalty which realised that the peoples' interests were those of the British Empire. They could not give an unreasoning or servile loyalty, which was required of them.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji, supporting the resolution, said that if Sir Michael O'Dwyer were present there that evening he would have noticed the depth of the feeling and indignation that they felt at his treatment of Mr. Tilak and Mr. Pal. He heartily supported the resolution.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, further supporting the resolution, said it was pre-eminently a question which concerned them even more than it did either Mr. Tilak or Mr. Pal. And for this reason, that while these two gentlemen had abundantly shown that they could take care of themselves, many others might not be able to do so. The order of prohibition issued by the Government of the Punjab was based upon certain information. Mr. Tilak had however given the lie direct to this information by saying that he had not intended to go to the Punjab. It then followed that either the Executive Government of the Punjab had been led by somebody into believing an untruth or Mr. Tilak had told an untruth. Nor was this incident an isolated instance of its kind. On another occasion another Provincial Government issued an executive order saying they had sound information, upon which they based their action, but which information was subsequently proved to have been extremely questionable. All this showed that the rulers of this country seemed to be rather at the mercy of persons who were devoid of intelligence and character and that the policy of the Government of this country was apparently ruled not by administrators and statesmen appointed for the purpose but by the Criminal Investigation Department (loud cheers). If the Governments were going to mould their policy and pass such orders on no better authority than the ill-informed Criminal Investigation Department then he would say that British statesmanship would indeed be considered bankrupt. It was outrageous that their public men should be subjected to this kind of treatment at the instigation or the suggestion of half-educated underlings who must be presumed to do the reporting work. The speaker pointed out that in this question they must not lose sight of the fact that the whole public life of the country was assailed, if such arbitrary interference was not protested against. He would therefore suggest to the leaders to come forward and take up this matter from the public and constitutional point of view and not regard it as a personal issue between Mr. Tilak and the Punjab Government. Did the leaders of the community imagine that they were serving the national cause by not doing their duty. Public life in this country had received a new impetus, and if the people were going to carry on with constitutional methods it was necessary that they should be protected from executive absolutism. It must be made clear on what kind of information the Provincial Governments acted when passing orders of this nature. What were the credentials of such individuals? What precautions had the Government taken against being misled? Judging by recent instances they appeared to be completely in the hands of subordinates who were none too scrupulous. This was an intolerable situation which reflected as little credit upon the British administration as it protected the honour and careers of public men in the country. They had a right to know where they stood and on whose reports or allegations they were condemned unheard. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously amid loud cheering.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, moving that the above resolution be forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, said the actions of the bureaucracy, such as those they had met there that evening to protest against, had been going on ever since the departure of Lord Hardinge from this country and were such as were likely to rouse the indignation of the people. It was a shame to them that such proceedings should have begun from the Government of their own province.

The High Court of Bombay had maintained the highest traditions of British justice by reversing the decision given in the case against Mr. Tilak and had held that the propaganda preached by Mr. Tilak was quite proper.

A Provincial Government which issued an order, gave one reason whilst it did so and gave another when a deputation waited upon the head of that administration.

What was the Government of India doing? Was it sleeping that it allowed the subordinate governments to go on insulting the leaders of the public in this way? It was the duty of the Government of India to stop these bureaucrats from having their own way. Was it wise that the Provincial Governments should be allowed to go on in the course they had adopted at a time when every Indian was prepared to shed his blood for the Empire? Not only the Government of India but the democracy of England should be made to judge of their subordinates and to realise that their subordinates had been false to the high principles of British statesmanship.

Messrs. Vibhakar and Kolatker and others supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed and three cheers were given for him.

MR. BONAR LAW AND DR. WILSON.

"WHAT HE LONGS FOR WE ARE FIGHTING FOR."

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Bristol, replied to President Wilson's speech in the United States Senate as follows:—

Whatever his private feelings may be—and as to that I know as little as you—the head of a great neutral State must take a neutral attitude. America is very far removed from the horrors of this war; we are in the midst of them. America is neutral; we are not neutral. We believe that the essence of this conflict is a question which is as old as time—the difference between right and wrong.

President Wilson's aim is to have peace now and security for peace in the future. That is our aim—("Hear, hear")—and it is our only aim. He hopes to secure that by means of a League of Peace among the nations, and to do President Wilson justice he not only put this forward as an aspiration, but he also tries to get the American Senate to do something that would make it possible.

WE CANNOT FORGET THE PAST.

It would not be right to look upon that question as altogether Utopian. You know that only quite recently, almost up to our own time, duelling was common, and now the idea that private quarrels should be settled by the sword has become unthinkable. I think it is not impossible. But this for us is not an abstract question for the future. It is a question of life or death now.

When we consider whether the aims which he and we have in comon can be secured by his methods we cannot forget the past. For generations humane men, men of good will among the nations, have striven by Hague Conventions, by peace conferences, by every means to make war impossible. At the very outbreak of war Germany swept aside every one of those barriers. She tore up her scraps of paper, treaties she had solemnly signed. She scattered mines in the open sea and she committed incredible atrocities contrary to the conventions she had herself signed.

At this very moment she is driving the populace of conquered territories into slavery, and, worse than that, in some cases she is making subjects of our Allies take up arms against their own country. All this has happened and no neutral countries have been able to stop it, and no neutral countries have made any protest against it, at least any effective protest.

LIFE-AND-DEATH QUESTION.

It is for us a question of life or death. We must have stronger guarantees for the future peace of the world. We have rejected the German proposals to enter into peace negotiations, not from any lust of conquest, not from any feeling of vindictiveness, or even from a desire of revenge. We have rejected it because peace now would be a peace based upon German victories. It would mean that the German machine that has been the curse of the world would remain still unbroken. It would mean also that that machine would be in the hands of the same men who for a generation prepared for war and would set about preparing for it again, and at their own time would plunge us again into the miseries which we are enduring to-day.

What President Wilson is longing for we are fighting for—(a great demonstration followed this remark, the audience rising and cheering for a long time and crying "Bravo, Bonar Law.")—our sons and brothers are dying for, and we mean to secure it. The hearts of the people of this country are longing for peace—a peace which will bring back in safety those who are dear to us, but a peace which will mean that those who will never come back shall not have laid down their lives in vain.—"Daily Mail."

INAYAT KHAN ON INDIAN MUSIC.

On Saturday January 13, an entertainment was given by the Sufi Society at 86, Ladbroke Road, with Indian music, dances and songs, says "The Indiaman." In the course of some remarks introducing the performance, Professor Inayat Khan said that the people of India were meditative, and this fact appeared in their music. Music to them was not so much an amusement as a sacred art. Among Mussulmans it was not held in quite so high esteem, yet there had been many great Mussulman musicians, notably Farabi, an Arab, and Avisina, a Persian. The Sufis had always taken a special interest in music. It was five hundred years since Khaja Moina Din Shishti, who introduced Sufism into India, had passed away; yet from that time until now there had not passed a week in which music had not been played upon his grave. People of all religions came there with the same reverence to perform, for the Sufis were not attached to any one religion exclusively.

The musician was not given a song, he continued, as a finished piece of art for him to sing exactly as written; what he had was a composition on which he made his own variations—just as an embroiderer might be given a design, but would be left free with regard to the choice of colour or materials. The music of the Dravidian race of Southern India was somewhat different from that of Northern India; it had been a little influenced by the Mongolians. On the other hand, the music of India had been sometimes taken by the Chinese; but, generally speaking, the music of India, alike of North and South, excelled that of China in tenderness and delicacy.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Continued from page)

was the best course to adopt, and it was no use fighting against this particular shed. The point was that of the whole powers of the Corporation to prevent erection of such sheds. Had they the power to prevent erection of structures, which were open to objection, in the city of Bombay; or not? He supported Mr. Cowasji, and wanted to know whether the plans were submitted to the municipality, and whether they were approved of, if not whether they were sanctioned in spite of their disapproval.

Another point was who was responsible for this, and he hoped the Commissioner would expedite his report. Mr. Wadia was always interesting to hear, but he had never brought before them any motions for beautifying the city.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said the question was a most important one. Many people congregated here and Hindu ladies took their bath there, and it was most objectionable to build a boat house there. He supported Mr. Mody.

Mr. Wadia said he was in favour of Mr. Cowasji's motion. His opinion was that if Bombay was beautiful it was due to the Improvement Trust.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the Improvement Trust was not for beautifying the city but for improving it. The Corporation could not stop a building on Port Trust plot.

The Commissioner said the land was taken from the Port Trust, and the plans were passed by the Municipality as there was nothing objectionable in them. It was not a pretty building, but it caused inconvenience to nobody and it was removed from its old place so that it might not come in the way of the new road.

MR WACHA ON OTHER "EYESORES."

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said he was surprised at objection being raised at this one structure, as there were many places in Bombay to which the same objection would apply. There was a row of dirty, ugly and wretched huts on Arthur Road and they were an eyesore; so also on the Gilder Road where a tank had been filled up and now municipal stores were piled there, instead of using it as play ground. Whenever a structure was erected in a fashionable part of the city an uproar was raised by the Corporation but they had no eyes to see when such a thing happened in a poor locality.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the Corporation was in a dilemma; the building laws had been complied with, and they were helpless. He admitted there were many eyesores in Bombay, but two wrongs did not make one right.

Mr. Cowasji, in replying, said Mr. Wadia had never suggested anything to beautify the city. But Mr. Wadia must be excused as he had not seen the structure at all. He did not wish to discourage boating but the sands were dedicated to the use of the public, and they should not be used for any other purpose, whether a structure was ugly or beautiful.

Mr. Mody's amendment was defeated and the original motion was passed.

DIMNESS OF STREETLIGHTS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Commissioner's attention should be invited to the dimness of the street lights, steps should be taken to improve the conditions.

He said the lamps were suffering from perpetual anaemia and the light was always dim. It was impossible to see an object at the distance of a few feet.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded and the resolution was adopted.

THE LATE MR. AMIRUDDIN TYEBJEE.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra the following resolution was passed:

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 3rd February 1917, of Mr. Amiruddin Tyebjee who, as a member of the Corporation for three years and in other capacities, rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

The Corporation then adjourned.

WORKMEN DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

SENT TO FRONT AS PUNISHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 23.

The "Telegraaf" says that 17,000 workers in Krupp's struck for higher wages and better food. Many were sent to the front as a punishment.

REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

A press communique has been issued by the Bombay Government containing instructions to the Registration authorities under the Registration Ordinance, I of 1917. All male European British subjects, in India who are affected by the Ordinance, are instructed to fill up and deliver the registration forms to the proper authorities before March 2nd, 1917.

COTTON CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The final general memorandum on the cotton crop of 1916-17, issued by the Department of Statistics, states the total area reported is 21,212,000 acres which is 3,466,000 acres or nearly 19 per cent. more than the revised figure of last year. The total estimated yield is 4,557,000 bales which is 22 per cent. above the revised figure of last year. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 45 per cent., Bengal-Sind 19 per cent., Dholleras 13 per cent., Broach 7 per cent., Coompta-Dharwars and Tinnevellys 4 per cent. each, and Westerns and Northerns 3 per cent.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

IMPROVED COTTON AND SUGAR-CANE OPERATIONS.

Reviewing the annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1915-16, the Bombay Government in a Resolution just issued observe that in spite of adverse circumstances, due mainly to the war, the report shows a record of useful work and substantial progress in many directions. Among special lines of work the production and introduction of improved cotton seed and sugar-cane operations take the first place. Steady progress continued to be made in the first of these, while the latter developed rapidly and successfully. The experiment started last year in the Surat District of putting out improved cotton seed in a group of villages and of ginning and selling the produce under the supervision and control of a committee consisting of the Divisional Inspector and representatives of the cotton growers was continued and extended. The gain to the cultivators has been appreciable, but hardly sufficient to impress them greatly, while it would appear that arrangements for marketing are not easy to make, and effective control over a larger area is not at present possible. The experiment is however a promising one, and the Governor in Council hopes that by the establishment through selection of seed giving a still larger margin of advantage, cultivators may be induced to take trouble and extension may become possible. The progress of American cotton in Sind is obviously much hampered by the carelessness or cupidity of the Sindhi cultivator, and much of the American cotton brought in by them was seriously adulterated with Sindhi. It is therefore not surprising that the price obtained for it was only slightly higher than that of the latter. The success of American cotton in Sind depends, as the Director points out, on the maintenance of the present very considerable difference in value between long and short staple cottons and on the question whether the Sindhi cultivator can be induced to bring in his American cotton unmixed with Sindhi. With these factors must be coupled a buying agency that will pay full value for the crop. Only experience can show whether these conditions are forthcoming. The increased distribution of N. R. seed in Khandesh and its spread into adjacent districts are proof of its appreciation. That in one year the excess profits resulting from its use in Khandesh are calculated at well over a lakh of rupees is substantial testimony of the practical and monetary value of such branches of the work of the Department. In the Southern Maratha Country the outturn of Broach and Cambodia was poor, but prices were good. The area under the former is decreasing, while Cambodia is extending and growing in popularity. There seems nevertheless little reason for hoping that either of these varieties is likely to be adopted or to be successful over any large area, and the Governor in Council is in agreement with the Director of Agriculture's opinion that, for advancement in tracts other than those in which these varieties are already established, improved strains of Kumpta cotton will probably have to be trusted.

SUCCESSFUL SUGAR-CANE OPERATIONS.

A most encouraging feature of the year's work was the success of the sugar-cane operations. In the Manjri farm heavy yields and a net profit of Rs. 494 per acre were obtained by methods considerably more economical than those of the ordinary cultivator. That these methods are finding favour with cultivators is proved by their adoption over some thousand acres, and the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction Mr. Keatinge's remark that the results obtained show that from the physical point of view the Deccan is as well favoured as any part of the world for the establishment of a profitable sugar industry, and his opinion that the economic difficulty which at present bars the way can be overcome.

SCARCITY OF DRAUGHT CATTLE.

In the circumstances of India and this Presidency the maintenance of an adequate supply of agricultural cattle is a matter of the greatest importance, and while the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion that the problem is largely economic, he would be glad if the Director would, in his final report on the general question of cattle-breeding, which has yet to be received, consider and advise as to what, if any, measures on the part of Government are likely to assist in its solution. Meanwhile Government fully agree that, apart from any increase in numbers, the replacing of bad bullocks by good ones is a possible and advantageous line of action and have read with interest the Director's opinion on the best methods of proceeding and his sketch of a plan for establishing bull-breeding farms. The project outlined will receive their most sympathetic consideration when the financial situation and the return of the Department's staff enable definite and detailed proposals to be submitted.

FODDER SUPPLY.

An intimately connected question is that of the fodder supply. The conditions of the year were most adverse for the launching of the fodder storage scheme. A serious fodder scarcity prevailed in Gujarat. At Chharodi there was no grass to cut and at Nadiad fodder could only be grown on the farm well. A useful start seems however to have been made in the way of preparations and preliminaries, and with a good supply of grass this year and with plant and machines ready for work there is every reason to expect a successful initiation of what the Governor in Council considers a most promising addition to the Department's activities.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural education like other branches of work suffered from demands in connection with the war, and the greater part of the Agricultural College was turned into a Military Hospital. It is satisfactory to see that in spite of this the work of the College has continued with no considerable diminution of efficiency. The number of new students joining for the full course is the largest on record, and, apart from students for the annual practical course, the total number of students shows a substantial increase. This course for farmers and landholders has steadily grown in numbers and popularity since its institution some eight years ago. Its temporary suspension is much to be regretted, and Government would desire that the class be resumed immediately conditions render the step possible.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

That the progress of the Agricultural Engineering Branch of the Department was maintained in spite of the difficulty of obtaining machinery and supplies and their enhanced cost is a matter for satisfaction.

Useful work was done in connection with agricultural power plants and steam ploughs. The number of the former erected by the public steadily increases, while experience shows that, given a reasonably lengthy working season, steam ploughing is a sound business proposition.

The acknowledgments of Government are again due to the Hon. Mr. Keatinge for his able and inspiring administration of the Department and to the officers under him for their work during the year.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W J Sandys-Thomas, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L A Hotchkin, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J K Stead, Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain G M Boumphrey, Flying Corps.
Captain F J Brazier, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A N Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J W Bryer, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A Burgess, Berks Hires.
Lieut A Carpenter, Essex.
Second-Lieut J R Colthorpe, Suffolks.
Captain L Findlay, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H W Hall, Londons.
Captain G H Hinds, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R Holland, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D W Hughes, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut L N Jotcham, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut S Lakeman, Londons.
Second-Lieut W N Longfield, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain P R M Mundy, South Wales Borderers.
Captain C T Newcombe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Salmon, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J Scott, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J A C Scott, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F E Sheldrake, Royal Fusiliers.
Major H D Wilson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S S Winter, Garrison Artillery.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H J Davis, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H L Pateman, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S J Faris, Liverpools.

WOUNDED.

Captain J J Banham, Sussex.
Lieut J R Blake, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A V Boulton, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C L Challis, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J H Ferguson, Londons.
Second-Lieut W J Griffiths, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut F W A Vickery, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G E Waghorne, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J T Gibbon, Flying Corps.
Lieut T C H Lucas, Suffolks.
Lieut E B Maule, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H E Woods, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A C McCuish, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A Rylatt, Yorkshire Light Infafnry.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J T Wilson, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W T Heagerty, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W Dow, Black Watch.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G B Buchanan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut T Davenport, North Lancashires.
Lieut E E Mills, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C C A Marsh, Worcesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

The following names of British officers appear in the 314th casualty list, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers: 2nd-Lieut P G Herington.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Hampshires: Captain L J S Allen.

WOUNDED.

Royal Field Artillery: Major M R H Crofton; Lieut T G Harrop; 2nd-Lieut A C Ward.
Royal Engineers: Lieut K S Douglas.
Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Lieut H A Davies; 2nd-Lieut T J Oren.
R A M C: Captain E W Martin.
I A R O: 2nd-Lieut S G Mellis Smith.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Feb. 22.*)

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Balimoria, pending further orders.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum are appointed, to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district:—

Mr. Narsing Narayen Udiawar, Mamlatdar of the Gokak Taluka.

Mr. Tammaji Shrinivas Kulkarni, Mamlatdar of the Chikodi Taluka.

Mr. W. H. Luck, Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the date of relief.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind.

Mr. F. Trotter to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar.

Mr. Bhogilal Narandas Shah, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Wagra and Joint Subordinate Judge of Broach, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Wagra and Broach.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Karachi from the date of departure of the Honourable Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., until the arrival of Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. Dinkar Narayan Damle, on return to duty, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Northern Circle.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi, District Inspector of Land Records, Satara, all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey for the purposes of the survey of the lands other than those used ordinarily for the purposes of agriculture only within the site of the city of Poona.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., Collector of Broach, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 1st April 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 6th March, 1917, with permission to affix to it the Easter Holidays.

Mr. Raghunath Hari Lele to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. H. W. Starte to hold charge of the office of the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. R. Patkar or pending further orders.

Mr. W. J. Ingham, Instructor to the Normal Class and Superintendent of Workshops, College of Engineering, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for one month on full pay with effect from the 15th February 1917.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S. (Retired), to act as Civil Surgeon, Mahabaleshwar, during the ensuing hot season, vice Assistant Surgeon D. A. Vaz, L.M. & S., pending further orders.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Francis Woodman Wilson is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st February 1917.

Major W. M. Houston, M.D., I.M.S., to be substantive *pro tempore* Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., (Retired), reverted to the grade Civil Surgeon, Second Class, from the date of reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., (Edin.) FRCS. (E.), I.M.S., to the Civil Surgeoncy, Ahmedabad.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Major Harold Ferdinand Bush to be Lieutenant-Colonel to fill an existing vacancy.

Captain Alister Forbes to be Major, vice H. F. Bush, promoted.

Volunteer Corps.—Medals and Decorations.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the under mentioned officer:—

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stephen Anderson.

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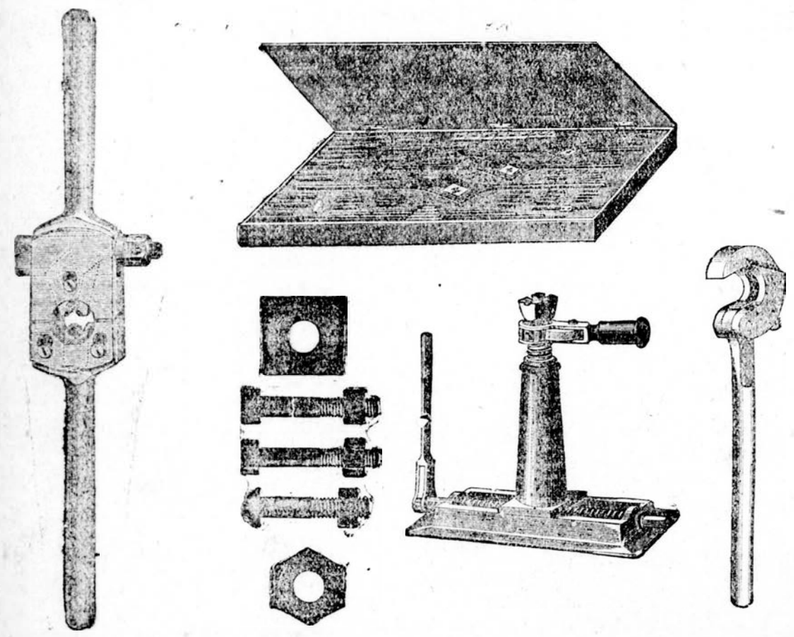

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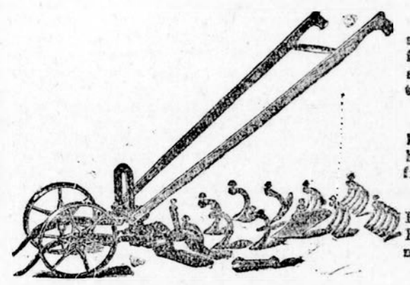

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